The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,292.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under	
First Insertion ...	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ...	„ 2 8
Third Ditto ...	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

BARNES—April 11th, at Dhobee Talao, the wife of Mr. W. C. Barnes, Inspector of Police, of a son.

Deaths.

De SOUZA—April 12th, at the European General Hospital, John Baptiste De Souza, Apprentice General Hospital, aged 17 years.

GOLTCHMAN—April 12th, at Mazagon, Clara Violet, daughter of S. Goltchman, Esq., aged 3 years and 9 months.

BENGAL.

Births.

SMALLEY—April 6th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. M. Smalley, Esq., of a son.

ISAAC—April 6th, at 39, Doomtollah Street, the wife of Mr. R. H. S. Isaac, of a son.

Marriage.

BROWNE—ROSE—April 3rd, at St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev. John W. Coe, Officiating Chaplain, John Browne, to Harriet Frances, second daughter of Charles Rose, Esq., of Bogwangolah.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowe eit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

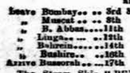
Leave Bombay...	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah...	9th & 2nd
„ Muscat ...	8th	„ Kuweit ...	23rd
„ B. Abbas...	11th	„ Bushire...	26th
„ Lingah...	12th	„ Lingah...	28th
„ Bahrein...	14th	„ B. Abbas...	30th
„ Bushire...	16th	„ Muscat ...	5th
Arrive Bussorah...	17th	Arrive Bombay...	2nd

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 350 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 17th April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee every alternate Saturday at 4 P. M., and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	19th and 2nd.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 500 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the Kurrachee Mail arrives between 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is detached at the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	7th & 15	Leave Calcutta	8th & 16
„ Mangalore	2 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	4 17	„ Vizagapatam	6 19
„ Cannanore	5 18	„ Coconada	8 20
„ Calicut	6 18	„ Madras	10 24
„ Cochin	8 19	„ Negapatam	11 25
„ Tellicherry	9 20	„ Point de Galle	14
„ Colombo	11	„ Colombo	23
„ Galle	12	„ Tellicherry	25
„ Negapatam	16	„ Cochin	26
„ Madras	17 20	„ Calicut	27 1
„ Coconada	18 21	„ Cannanore	28 2
„ Vizagapatam	19 22	„ Mangalore	29 4
„ Bimlipatam	20 23	„ Bombay	31 6
Arrive Calcutta	23	Arrive Bombay	7

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. J. Ballantine, Commander, will be despatched as above on the 15th April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherries direct from Bombay, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay -	Dep. Wednesday	Cochin ...	Dep. Monday
Hurnee - „	Thursday	Beypore „	Sunday.
Chaliar - „	Thursday	Calicut „	Sunday.
Jyghur - „	Thursday	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Sattaghurry „	Friday	Cannanore „	Monday.
Jyapore - „	Friday	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Maiwan - „	Friday	Compta „	Wednesday.
Vingorla - „	Saturday	Goa „	Wednesday.
Goa	Arr. Saturday	Vingorla „	Thursday.
		Hurnee „	Wednesday A.M.
		Bombay	Arr Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, at 5 P. M.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Horse Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa	Karanjah.	Rewas	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	3 1	5 0	3 0	5 0	5 0
Second Class ...	0 2	0 12	0 1	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 2	0 6	0 1	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Horse Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N.B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Horse Bunder.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A. M., positively.

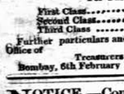
It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE A 1 Screw Steamer "TYNEMOUTH," 1,410 Tons, Captain G. H. Forster, R.N., will sail as above about 25th April. For Passage only apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or to Captain FORSTER, at Blay and Mackintosh's, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 24 10 0 Including Railway
Second Class	20 5 0 Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	13 5 0

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers, H. E. I. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Hannibal*, Captain J. A. Hill, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Owners.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class ... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class ... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 2, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 500 Tons, Captain Sproule, will be despatched about 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

MR. GEORGE SLADE CLAY is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 12th April 1866. LAWRENCE & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Conducive Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.

Air-built Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.

Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February, 1866, in accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Cheddar Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SIXTH CALL OF RUPEES 100 PER SHARE.—FINAL NOTICE.—TO SHAREHOLDERS.—All Shares on which the SIXTH and LAST CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on the 15th ultimo, is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before SATURDAY the 21st instant, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, and disposed of as the Directors may deem fit.

By order,
Bombay, 9th April 1866. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM (Twelve Rupees Eight Annas per Share) for the half year ending 31st December last; together with a Bonus of Seven Rupees Eight Annas per Share, making a total distribution to Shareholders of Sixteen per cent. for the year 1865.

The Warrants are now in course of preparation, and the Dividend will be payable to Shareholders on this Register, at the Bank's Office here, on and after MONDAY the 16th instant.

J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.

Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), Bombay, 13th April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHATAO KHEMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to sell to JAIRAM SEWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, all that piece or parcel of land or vacant ground, forming Lot No. 1, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, and also all that piece or parcel of land or ground forming portion of Lot No. 36, which adjoins ground above mentioned on the north side thereof, and contains by admeasurement 158 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and both which said pieces of ground are bounded on the East by the said Hornby Road, on the West by vacant ground of the new intended road, on the North by vacant ground the remainder of Lot No. 36, and on the South by ground belonging to Cooverjee Ludha, forming Lot No. 2. All persons having any claims on the said premises or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 11th day of April 1866.

KELLY & Co., Purchasers' Solicitors.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

घी बाबें, बरमा तरडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

ही ओमरचे ग्यरभाइ तरडेा ग डायरेोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation at No. 1 Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the eighteenth day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the following special Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting for the purpose of cancelling the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation and making new provisions in lieu thereof:—

1st. That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled.

2nd. That the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation. (Here will follow the proposed new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the office of the Company.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 9th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Address, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10 0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts.....	„	10 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits...	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits...	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits.....	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dox, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4 12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4 12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ...	„	4 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6 0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20 0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ...	„	11 0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....	each.	3 8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves...	...per pair.	2 12
White Kid Gloves	„	1 12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2 12
Buck and Doe Gloves.	„	3 12
The Universal Scarf, ...	each.	4 12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4 8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2 12
The Derby Scarf...	„	4 8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4 4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.

Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.

Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.

Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.

ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.

CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. and R. HOLLAND & Co., Bombay.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

TO MERCHANTS, &c. &c.—Fine GOLD JEWELLERY will be received for SALE ON COMMISSION by Messrs. ROSELLET & Co., in their new and spacious premises, Medow Street.

MOFUSSIL PRESS GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Offices of the undersigned, Marine Street, on MONDAY the 16th April 1866, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Auditors.

6th April 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery and Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, at 3 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street at 4 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bumgee & Sons, seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be noted on the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SETT DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI, of Bombay and Ahmedabad, Hindoo Merchant, carries on business as a Merchant at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Dholera, on his own sole account, and not in partnership with any other person, and that he has no interest whatever in the business of pecuniary transactions of any other mercantile or trading house or person, whether by virtue of relationship or otherwise, in any of the above places or elsewhere.

Attorney-at-Law for Sett Dulputbhai Bhugoobhai.

GRAND ROUTE THEATRE.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT!

ONE NIGHT MORE

OF

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S

MYSTERIOUS AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

RENEWED ATTRACTION.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE GREAT

DAVENPORT ROPE-TYING FEAT.

TUESDAY, 17th APRIL.

PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right to QUARRY and REMOVE STONE and EARTH from certain Government hilly ground in Kennery for a period of six months from 1st May 1866, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY the 27th of April 1866.

Plans and particulars of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

G. NORMAN, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 11th April 1866.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JOHN GORDON, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

Notice is hereby given JOHN GORDON having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is therefore hereby given in pursuance of the fourth Clause of the said Act, that a Meeting of Creditors of the said JOHN GORDON will be held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and Green, No. 5, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of April, instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said JOHN GORDON ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in. with Trays	...Rs.	28
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 22 and 24 inches.	Rs.	18 to 25
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best basil, 18, 22 and 24 inches...	...Rs.	18 to 25
BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches	...Rs.	6 to 14
SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches ...	...Rs.	9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port. C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Received per "Overland Mail," a consignment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARMRINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well known remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c., which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

Now available.

THE SECT OF THE MAHARAJAHS.

HISTORY of the Sect of the Maharajahs or Vallabhacharjas in Western India, including a full report of the Maharajah Libel Case 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—38746, 42312, 47803, 29 51473, 54383, 59047, 59471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited after the 30th instant, in accordance with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from 1 Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs... 5 0 0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle 2 8 0
Ditto, Ordinary ditto 1 8 0
Removing Shoes 1 8 0
Preventing Cutting 2 8 0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to. C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of Rupees (100) One Hundred per Share on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 20th April 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th March 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON,
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, from the 1st May 1866, and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months ...	...	8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	...	7 ditto.
„ 12 „	...	7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or part of a day. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	...Rs.	1-4 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ...	...Rs.	1-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

New Elphinstones declined from 90 to 35, and again rose from 35 to 70 premium, and close firm at that rate; Elphinstones declined from 950 to 875 per share; Back-bays close at 2,000 premium nominal; Mazagons 900; Freres 400; United Victorias 1,700 per share; Bombay Bank shares 38 premium; Commercials par; Old Financials 10 discount. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	212

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,00,000	500	350	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance	50 p ct dis.
300,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corpltn	12 p ct pm.
.....	200	100	.....	Asiatic New Issue	58 p ct pm.
2,40,000	8,000	8,000	10	Bank of Bengal	1,000 p ct pm.
1,22,9,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	20 p ct dis.
19,45,,,,	1,000	1,000	5 p ct.	Bombay Bank	38 p ct pm. ex. d.
2,00,,,	250	200	.....	Bombay Daily Bank	31 p share.
1,00,0,0,0	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	31 p ct dis.
3,0,1,0,0	200	200	Rs 8 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,00,0,0	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	50 p ct dis.
1,00,0,0,0	250	250	nil	Central Bank	60 p ct dis.
300,000	250	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	Indigo is S 60 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	3 discount.
720,000	250	250	14	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium.
1,00,0,0,0	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	Par.
1,60,0,0,0	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,00,0,0,0	500	500	9	Delhi and London	56 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	10	East Indian Bank	40 p ct dis.
4,00,0,0,0	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	60 p ct dis.
200,000	100	50	.....	London & Bombay Bk	14 p share.
2,,50,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	764 pm.
1,00,0,0,0	500	250	6 p ct	National Bank of India	Par.
1,50,0,0,0	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	100 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	50 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	Par.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
750,000	300	100	Rs 4 p.	Bowreah General Credit & Financ. Cor.	82 p share.
600,000	300	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	30 p share.
1200000	400	10	.....	Financial Assc. of India and China	
1200000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital	10 p ct discount.
1,00,0,0,0	200	100	.....	Grand Finance Co.	32 Rs. per share.
800,000	400	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	No quotations.
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,000 pm. nm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p a	Elphinstone Land Co.	875 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	70 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co.	400 per share.
110,000	2,000	900		House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	900 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p c	Port Canning	750 pm.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,700 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	300	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
	1,000	.....	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	1,000	.....	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300	.....	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	200	.....	Bonded Warehouse	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
.....	.....	200	.....	Gun Cotton Co.	
150,000	50	50	.....	Bombay Gas Co.	
115,670	1,000	50	.....	East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	.....	Khandesh Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100	.....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.)	
3,500	350	200	.....	Bombay Gin Co. (Limited)	
33,000	1000	500	.....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld)	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans		Rs. 90
" "	Sicca "	Loan	1853-54	" 93
" "	Co.'s "		1855-56	"
" "	" "		1856-57	" 874
" "	" "		1854-55	"
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan			1856-57	" 102¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan			1854-55	" 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.				" 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each			Rs. 16-3-0
Bank of England Notes			" 10
Spanish Dollars			" 225
Carolus			" 230
Mexican Dollars			" 220
German Crowns			" 210
Five-Franc Pieces			" 225
Bar Silver			" 106¾
Gold Leaf			15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 13th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dholleras (April and May)	400 to 405
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	405 to 407
Surat and Broach (New)	400 to 405
Punchundur (New)	390 to 395
Veeravul (New)	392 to 395
Khandeish (New)	392 to 395
Dharwar (now ready)	440 to 445
Hinghunghaut (New)	430 to 435
Oomrawuttee Arkote (New)	400 to 405

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 13.

Annesley, Major R. M., Bengal Staff Corps.
Sealy, Colonel G. P, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Bartholomew, Captain F. P., Staff Corps, on duty, from Sattara.
Fitzgerald, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, from England.
Wilson, Captain A. R., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Brown, Lieutenant Colonel G. G., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Rose, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—April 13.

Wilkins, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, on sick certificate, to England.
Annesley, Major R. M., Bengal Staff Corps, retiring from service, to England.
Mackenzie, Surgeon M. M., Civil Surgeon, on duty, to Dharwar.
Griffin, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Dragoons, on sick leave, to England.
Sealy, Colonel G. P., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Bartholomew, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.
Forbes, Captain J. P., 3rd Regiment, to join, to Malligaum.
Williams, Major J. D., Deputy Judge Advocate General, on medical certificate, to England.
Murray, Lieutenant Colonel A. M., Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Harris, Captain T. M., Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Dougherty, Ensign E. M., 26th Cameronians, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Hockin, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. W. Staff, on medical certificate, to England.
Macfarlane, Major, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, to England.
Obre, Cornet E. S., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Watt, Cornet W., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Hodgson, Colonel W., 79th Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Ross, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to England.
Dougherty, Lieutenant C. H., 26th Cameronians, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By Brigadier General Heath.

Bombay, Friday, 13th April.

Major F. J. Macfarlane, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Surgeon, Furlong, H. M.'s 6th Dragoons; Lieutenant W. Blenkinsop, 3rd Dragoon Guards; and Lieutenant C. Goldicott, H. M.'s 106th Foot, have obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th April.

Lieutenant Bythell, Staff Corps, is appointed Interpreter to the 86th Foot, in addition to his present duties.

Assistant Surgeon R. McConnell is appointed to the medical charge of the 15th Regiment N. I., vice Thorold.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.
13 Kurrachee (s) ..... Kurrachee, April 10.
" Nyleen (s) ..... Surat, April 12.
Phlox (s) ..... Cutch, April 10.
Beth Shan ..... Jeddah & Hodeida, Jan. 4.

DEPARTURES.

April.
13 Comorin (s) ..... Kurrachee.
H. M.'s Highflyer (s) ..... Seychelles.
Amazon ..... Liverpool.
Vickery ..... Zanzibar.
Kaikhusroo ..... Colombo.
Margaret Crawford (s) ..... Gulf of Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Bazaar*, N. W. Hazelwood, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Mexico*, T. Hunter, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Hempsell*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Ticonderoga*, for Calcutta via Coast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

BARQUE "BRISTOW," Master. For Freight or Passage apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 13th April 1866.

CONTRIBUTORS to "LUNCH IN INDIA" are requested to send their MSS on or before the 25th inst. The Publisher hopes in future to bring this Publication out regularly.

TO LET, two comfortable BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill, Rs. 375 and 450 per month furnished, or Rs. 300 and 350 unfurnished. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House & Commission Agents.

11 Forbes Street.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

THE BOMBAY BAZAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of Mr. Muncherjee Cursetjee, in the Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of April, instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on the 13th day of March 1866:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That R. Aspinall, Esq., be appointed Liquidator without remuneration.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—STORE DEPARTMENT.—On TUESDAY the 17th instant, at 11 A. M., there will be put up FOR SALE, on the Elphinstone Bunder, the following OLD STORES, viz:—

Deal Boxes.
Zinc Sheathing.
Iron.
Fire Wood.
Buckets.
Zinc Slags.
Gunny Bags.
Ropes.
Sails; &c. &c.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—In pursuance of a Requisition signed by twenty registered Shareholders representing 2,000 Shares, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held, ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at No. 7, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with Estimated Statement up to 30th December last.

2nd. To consider the advisability of continuing or winding up the Bank.

3rd. To elect Directors.

4th. To elect Auditors.

Should the Shareholders at such Meeting resolve that it is expedient that the Company be wound up, then it is proposed

5th. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

N. B.—The Accounts will be open for inspection at the Office on and after the 20th instant, and printed lists of Shareholders will be supplied on application.

Bombay, 13th April 1866.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

Leading Articles:—
The English Troops in India.
The Reform Bill and the Prospects of Government "Reputation."
Native Evidence and Truth.

Local and General News:—
Austria and Prussia.
The Cholera Conference.
The Press and the Pulpit.
The Government of India.
The Kaballa.
The War in New Zealand.
Prince Coozs.
Modern Persian History.
English News; &c. &c.

Latest Telegraphic Information, European and Indian.

Comments on the Week, with all
The Commercial, Shipping, & Military News of the Week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition....Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THE ORIGINAL

SAN FRAN CIS CO MINSTRELS,

ON

MONDAY EVENING, 16TH APRIL.

A novel, pleasing, and VARIED ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SHARE MARKET.
THE SHARE MARKET.
THE SHARE MARKET.

DAVE CARSON, DAVE CARSON,
DAVE CARSON, DAVE CARSON,
DAVE CARSON, DAVE CARSON,

IN THE
ACTOR OF ALL WORK,
ACTOR OF ALL WORK,
and the new local Song of
THAT'S SO.
THAT'S SO.
THAT'S SO.

New Solos on the
CONCERTINA AND ROCK HARMONICAN,

A CAREFULLY SELECTED PROGRAMME.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle... ... ...Rs. 5
Stalls... ... ... " 3
Upper Circle. ... ... " 2
Pit... ... ... " 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence at 9 o'clock.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT!!

CONTINUED SUCCESS!!
OF THE
GREAT ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL
IN HIS
IRRESISTIBLY LAUGHABLE
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE MANAGER, Mr. McCOLLUM,
Has the honour of announcing that experiments,
MORE WONDERFUL THAN EVER,
Will be introduced on this occasion, the amusing nature of which cannot fail to elicit unbounded applause, furnishing as they will an excellent solvent of
ANCIENT WITCHCRAFT!

To afford time for this unprecedented display of the latent mysteries of
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
The Electric part of the entertainment, as previously exhibited, will be omitted.

The Entertainment will commence with
SPIRIT-RAPPING
ALL OVER THE THEATRE;
To be followed, for the first time in Bombay, by another feature of "Spiritualism,"
THE DAVENPORT ROPE-TYING FEAT!
Which created such extraordinary excitement in London, and was exhibited by the "Brothers Davenport" at 10 Rupees admission.

The audience will be requested to select two gentlemen to bind the Professor's hands, feet, and body with *thirty-five* feet of Rope, after which he will not only liberate himself, but remove every knot in about five minutes. In order to show the genuineness of the experiment, every facility will be given, by which every person will be satisfied that confederacy and deception is not resorted to. The Feat will be performed upon a Table, so that the Public may see that "trap-doors" are not required.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL
challenges the whole of the Officers commanding the Fleet now in harbour to bind him so that he cannot get free; if they chose they can use their own Rope. For a length of time the Davenports associated it with "Spiritualism," and positively asserted that an unseen Agent came to their liberation whenever placed in difficulty or danger. As a Feat of agility it is worthy the attention of the Public, but when the Davenports lay claim to supernatural agency, it is humbug in every sense of the word. To expose a fraud is a duty which society demands of every honest man.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

The Evening's Amusement will conclude with
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 5 | Uppery Circle..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... " 3 | Pit ..... " 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, at his Office, up to noon on SATURDAY the 28th instant, for the conveyance of Troops from Bombay to England, calling at Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

Invalids	27		
Insanes	2		
Men in health	127		
Women	8		
Children	over ... 2	under .. 19	

2nd. The proportion who are Invalids to be accommodated on the Poop or Cabin Deck, giving each man a space of 22 superficial feet.

3rd. Ships bound for Liverpool as well as London may tender.

4th. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 18th instant, proceeding the following day.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9th. The Officiating Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing, and no Ship unless prepared to provide a Medical Officer will be taken up.

By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th April 1866.

CALENDAR.—April 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday ..... 13th 11h. 54m. A.M.
First Quarter, Sunday ..... 22nd 2h. 13m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday ..... 30th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Lengthening Days.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	14	Sun Eclipsed, invisible at Bombay.	5 45	6 16	10 17	10 39	
Sun.	15	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 44	6 16	11 1	11 22	
Mon.	16	Mars in greatest Hel. Lat. S at 7·45 A.M.	5 43	6 16	11 44	—	
Tues.	17	Jupiter rises at 0·4 A.M.	5 42	6 16	0 5	0 27	
Wed.	18	Day breaks at 4h. 4m. A.M.	5 42	6 17	0 49	1 11	
Thurs.	19	Length of Day 12h. 36m.	5 41	6 17	1 33	1 56	
Fri.	20	Saturn rises at 6·23 P.M.	5 41	6 17	2 21	2 46	

Full Moon, 30th, at 2h. 14m. A.M.

THIS EVENING.—The AMATEUR CONCERT at the Town Hall will be given THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, to commence at a quarter to nine o'clock.

The Tickets printed for WEDNESDAY will be available for SATURDAY.

Tickets may be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or through Members of the Choir. Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 each.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	April 4	Kurrachee	April 10
Agra	April 6	Liverpool	April 4
Allahabad	April 6	London	Mar. 19
Australia	Feb. 24	Mauritius	Mar. 17
Alexandria	Mar. 13	Madras	April 7
Bangalore	April 7	Malta	Mar. 26
Calcutta	April 7	Mysore	April 6
Cape	Feb. 13	Ootacamund	April 5
Ceylon	Mar. 29	Oudh	April 7
Cochin	April 7	Penang	Mar. 23
Delhi	April 7	Punjaub	April 4
France	Mar. 20	Suez	Mar. 29
Hongkong	Mar. 15	Singapore	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

Mr. Andrew Grant, who is largely afflicted with the failing of Diogenes, has expounded the views of the distinguished financiers who guide for better or worse the destinies of the Financial Association of India and China, on the subject of their balance sheet, in a speech characterised more by his usual cynicism than by common discretion or good taste. There are men in this, says Jeremy Bentham, in describing a office of which the name would not be appropriate in this application, who in the discharge of their functions would exclude all unfavourable imputations and enquiry, and whose assertions are to be received with the most implicit confidence; and Mr. Grant would perhaps have proffered that the institution with which his name stands identified should have been inhabited with gentle laudations through the ordeal of the first public meeting it has held since the crisis, in the ground that it is not quite so bad as some of its Financial kindred. If the Association on which Mr. Grant has coached to the present hour had made a *bona fide* profit of 16½ lacs (£165,000) instead of, as he himself admits, a positive loss of that sum—so much Grant's coaching!—he could not have been more indignant at our brief analysis of the balance sheet on Thursday. And in addition to that immense and admitted loss, there still stands recorded by the directors a further sum of nearly nine lacs (£90,000) as "doubtful," which of course the public must regard as "doubtful" making a total sum which the balance sheet declares to be actually "doubtful" as well as bad" of £255,000. That sum, long is not far short of the half of the paid up capital of the institution; and we challenge Mr. Grant to vindicate the prudence and management of their directors who are compelled to go before their shareholders, declaring that they have doubtful and bad debts to the extent of £250,000, and who confess to them that the incorrigibly bad debts cannot possibly be less than £165,000, out of a paid up capital of £600,000. That is the admitted loss which the shareholders have to bear; and they have to thank Mr. Andrew Grant and his amateur co-directors for it. Nero fiddled while Rome burned; and the experimental financing of these gentlemen, while it might afford them gratification, has inflicted on the shareholders a loss which we believe to be not over-estimated at £250,000. Had the directors of the old Financial been endowed with much modesty, or a sense of shame for having inflicted such an enormous loss on the shareholders who entrusted them with their capital, they would one and all have tendered their resignation and allowed the shareholders to re-elect them, or pass them by with something akin to indignation. This Association, launched and weighted by wonderfully able and "prudent" men, has actually demonstrated, so far as the dealing with the funds by the directors was concerned, that it has suffered more than some institutions of which more moderate hopes were entertained. The Bombay Joint Stock estimates its loss at 50 per cent., the Bank of India at 33 per cent; and the India Peninsula Bank estimates its loss at 20 per cent.; while the loss of the Old Financial is certain and admitted minimum will range from perhaps 50, per cent. Thus the misfortune which has operated against of 27, to 4 besetting Joint Stock Banks since their origin has entailed this heavy loss upon the shareholders of the Old Financial—the misfortune, namely, of the gentlemen upon its direction being uninformed of the shoals on which other banks have split, and being imperfectly acquainted with the principles of banking.

Mr. Andrew Grant, while commenting upon our analysis of the balance sheet, delivers himself of a "solemn warning to the editors of "newspapers and those who are in charge of "such a mighty engine as the Press in a place "like Bombay, to be more careful before they "make public statements, the evil effects of "which upon individuals and upon the commu-"nity at large they cannot calculate upon." Could Mr. Grant or the shareholders really retain their gravity at such an admonition, knowing it came from the mouth of a gentleman who had so ably and prudently discharged his duties as Chairman of the Association as to be co-responsible for the gigantic loss of £200,000 of the Association's money? We would in turn address an equally solemn warning to Mr. Grant, if he is ever again placed in charge of such momentous interests as are involved in a banking institution, to ponder well the fruits of his first essay in the administration of a bank. For the errors of judgment on the part of native directors there are many excuses; but when European directors, in the teeth of many severe historical disasters, arising from the mismanagement of English banks, rush into the very blunders which have brought destruction upon these banks, no possible excuse can be accepted. It is simply disgraceful, that European gentlemen, in their attempts to manage some of the financial institutions of Bombay, have shown an utter ignorance, oftentimes a criminal neglect, of the common salutary principles that guide all well-conducted English institutions; and Mr. Andrew Grant, with the light of neglected history at command, if he had chosen to apply it, and as the founder of that first and representative institution, the Old Financial, is not free from responsibility for many of the disasters that have befallen Bombay.

If the balance sheet of the Old Financial is so lucid as Mr. Grant would have us to believe, it is a very unaccountable circumstance that Mr. Grant should have "found such a great deal of misapprehension" existing in reference to it in the public mind before any strictures whatever appeared in the local press. Has he asked himself how such could possibly arise if believing that our readers will be as anxious to see them confined to the narrowest limits and the fewest possible numbers as we are ourselves. It may be said that the Health Department has enough to do to organize and manage the scavenging department efficiently during the first year of a new municipal government. We are willing enough to make all due allowance for the difficulties of the first year's work, but we shall not be sorry when the practical cleansing of Bombay is so far completed as to allow the scientific officer of the health department, who is employed at present in the duties of an overseer, to turn his attention to the more scientific branch of his duties. We hold that the unscientific assistants of the Municipal Commissioner should be the true executive superintendents of the scavenging department.

We sum up our consideration of the subject of epidemic and contagious diseases by repeating that, in the absence of legislation it is not only permissible, but positively the duty of the health officer, to prevent these diseases from entering the city from the harbour; that the health officer should submit a Quarantine Bill to the Legislative Council immediately; and that he should devote more of his time to the study of the rise and progress of epidemics all over the city, publishing periodic reports of the remedial means applied and proposed; and thus while stimulating the people to watchfulness and the observance of hygienic rules, to secure them against epidemic influences and contagious diseases to the full extent of his skilled power. This is one part, and but a very small part, of the true duties for which the health department exists.

Having concluded our elucidation of the pathological condition of the medical department of the British Army, we shall now proceed to the indication of those remedies which we consider to be absolutely essential towards the appropriate treatment of its case. To commence—the first object to be attained is the abolition of the hybrid character of this department. This can only be effected by granting to medical officers either a purely civil departmental constitution or by conferring upon them military status divested of all disabilities, excepting incompetency for actual military command. Under a purely civil administration the medical department would necessarily be released from subjection to military authority, except in war time, during which it would be necessary to place medical officers attached to an army in the field, more or less under the orders of its commander-in-chief. This regime is the one which, for various reasons, we consider to be the best adapted for the really satisfactory working of the medical department. Our next aim should be the complete extinction of the regimental system of medical organization, and its replacement by the universal establishment of General Hospitals. During years of patient study of the regimental hospital system we have not been able to discover in it a single meritorious feature. Its medical advocates, now, so paltry, have been wont to take their chief stand upon the fallacious supposition, that this system has afforded peculiar facilities for enabling medical officers the better to comprehend the constitutions and diseases of their military patients. The absurdity of this proposition must be conspicuous, from the recollection of what we have already advanced as to the narrowing influence of the regimental hospital sphere, that we need not further discuss it. As regards the general hospital system, let us see what are its advantages. No trifling recommendation of this system is its being the only one which is perfectly adapted for the requirements of actual service. Inspector General Muir, no mean authority, is of opinion that, as the general hospital is the model of what the war hospital should be, the supercession by it of the present regimental hospital is undoubtedly demanded, and must eventually be effected. The regimental hospital system is doubly disadvantageous, for it neglects neither the necessities of peace time, nor those more urgent demands which are created by a state of war. The argument that the peace should be the model of the war hospital is, therefore, unanswerable. The second great advantage of the general hospital system is that it could be established and worked at, perhaps, one half the expense which at present the army medical department costs the public. For, with general hospitals, one-third fewer medical officers, an equally reduced subordinate staff, and a much smaller number of inferior servants than is now employed, would suffice. Moreover, it need scarcely be said how much cheaper would be the building, at each of the larger military stations, of one general hospital than the erection of a series of separate regimental and battery hospitals. No small gain as regards the amount of supplies required would be found to accrue from the introduction of the system of general hospitals. At whatever stations it might, for pecuniary reasons, be thought inadvisable immediately to construct such hospitals, the hospital buildings now in connection with regiments and batteries, being organized upon this plan, might collectively receive the accordant designation of "general hospital." At small outstations there would be branch general hospitals, either newly built, or formed by the already existing hospital accommodation. The third great advantage of this system would be the greatly enlarged and invaluable scope which it would provide for medical observation and research. Every general hospital would, of course, be possessed of all needful scientific requirements, including a suitable library, together with those chemical, microscopical, and other appliances which are indispensable for the accurate investigation and rational treatment of disease, but scarcely any of which have ever been supplied for use in regimental hospitals. The free and systematic discussion of medical, surgical, and sanitary questions, which the general hospital system would develope and encourage, would prove one of its greatest boons. The fourth great advantage of this system, would be its more regular distribution of medical duties—an advantage, the value of which, both as regards the health of the medical officers and of their patients, cannot be over-estimated. Closely allied to this is the fifth great advantage of the general hospital system, which would be its not requiring those constant and in every way ruinous removals from one corps and from one station to some other, which the regimental system necessitates. Under the general hospital system medical officers, not being attached to regiments (except one to each when marching), would have regular tours of two, three, or more years at each station. Studious habits would thus be engendered and cultivated; frequent changes of expensive uniform and heavy travelling expenditure would also be obviated by the adoption of this system. For as to uniform, only one, if any, description would be required under the plan which we are now proposing. The sixth great advantage of this general hospital system would be its giving to the medical department "a local habitation and name," by its transformation of this service into a corps, as exempt from regimental interference and control, as are the chaplains, the judge advocates, the commissariat, public works, and military store officers. Each general hospital being placed under the authority of a senior medical, and not, as now, under that of a military officer, army surgeons would consequently be subject only to the orders of their own natural professional superiors. The seventh great advantage of this system, would be the increased facility with which medical officers could obtain adequate leave of absence, whether required for the improvement of health, attention to private affairs, or for professional study. The eighth great advantage of this system, would be its creation of a strong and salutary *esprit de corps*—a pride of profession, the judicious cultivation of which among medical as well as military officers is of the utmost importance.

Such are some of the benefits, which the establishment of the military general hospitals, in lieu of regimental, would secure to the public, the army, and to its medical officers. We have sufficiently exposed the grave and ineradicable evils of the regimental hospital system, the wonderful longevity of which is one more example of that proverbial tenacity of existence which seems to be so singularly inherent in all bad governmental institutions. Let the contrasting advantages of the general hospital system speak eloquently for themselves. Well may we permit them to do so. But let it never be forgotten that, great indeed as these advantages are, unless medical men of high attainments are attracted to the army medical department, the remedial measures which we have now proposed will be of but little avail.

The absence of all quarantine regulations in the harbour is to be deplored. This condition of sanitation is indicative of an undue appreciation of what pertains to the science of public health, and is consistent with that state of semi-barbarism which the Municipal Commissioner considers to be characteristic of Bombay. We were in a semi-barbarous condition, said the Commissioner, the other day, and therefore he thought it was necessary to fasten on the city a semi-barbarous taxation, consisting of a Town Duty on cotton, timber, iron, piece-goods, sugar, ghee, opium, &c. Just so! The tax must be levied to suit the semi-barbaric character of the people, and it is probable enough that the same argument will be applied to the want of quarantine regulations. We may be informed that as no such regulations are in force in semi-barbaric countries they are not required in Bombay until the people become more civilized. There is this difference, however, between the arguments that may be advanced in support of the proposed Town Duties and those that may be offered to defend the want of quarantine regulations; that in the former case the committee could think of no other plan for raising capital to pay the interest on a municipal loan,—though it was expected of them; and in the latter we have a very complete and highly paid municipal staff, with an extensive department of public health. This municipal staff, embodying our large department devoted to the care of the public health, is enough and more than enough to undertake all the duties that belong to true sanitation, and we think the Legislative Council must have overlooked the want of some law, that should be sufficient to protect the city from the dire effects of epidemic and kindred contagious disorders. The want of this law is palpable, and is as much a necessity in this large Indian sea-port as it can possibly be in the Mediterranean or the Levant. There is no doubt that epidemic diseases take their rise in the city as frequently by importation in country vessels, as they do by importation on the land side, or even by origin amongst the resident people themselves. We think that very frequently it is so with regard to cholera, and we are quite sure that it occurs with small-pox. The most intense and dangerous forms of the latter disease are imported by sea, especially from the Persian Gulph and Red Sea, and other countries in which vaccination is not practised. Between January and June native craft are continually entering the harbour with a variety of contagious diseases, and how is the matter regarded by Government, and how by the Health Department? By the utmost complacency and indifference! Now the semi-barbaric argument will not satisfy the taxpayers of the city on this serious matter, for, however low our civilization may be, the majority of the taxpayers would rather object to a visitation of cholera, or small-pox, or putrid-fever, especially to the imported consignments. And it is quite unnecessary to bring any especially severe forms of disease into Bombay, seeing that they can be originated here in an ample sufficiency for every purpose demanded by pathology

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office. That his town residence, his villa at Ramle, and his frequent visits to Cairo during the winter months, together with the numerous soirees and balls that in common with other Diplomatic Agents he is constrained to give, exceed his allowances; and all this, combined with the climate and society neither congenial to his feelings or tastes, he proposes to return to America. Mr. Hale was at one time a Member of Congress and Editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, of which he is still the proprietor. It was said of him by one of the Viceroy's Ministers not long since at a diplomatic dinner, that he was surprised;" he spoke Arabic and French like a native." But Nubar Pasha is sometimes a wag. The old and well known firm of Landon & Co., Bankers of Alexandria and Cairo have relinquished business. The partners (three) retire with large fortunes. They keep open simply for the purposes of liquidation. H. E. Hassan Pasha, Minister of the Viceroy's Household, arrived here a few days since with the Sultan's ratification of the final agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company. H. E. Mustapha Pasha, I learn, will not for the present return to Egypt. In my last I mentioned that if he lives to survive his brother, Ismael, he will be the Viceroy of Egypt. I do not believe in the reconciliation of the brothers, even although the Viceroy sent one of his best steam yachts to Constantinople for him. The yacht has not yet returned. Mustapha Pasha is a high-minded, independent, unselfish prince, and it would be to the interest of the Sultan if he could prevail on him to remain and resume his office as President of Finance of the Porte. Reuter's telegraph agency here seems to have been a success under the urbane as well as able management of Mr. Virnard, a gentleman formerly in the Bombay Army, and then, as now, greatly esteemed. The principal merchants of Alexandria subscribe to it, and, judging from the satisfactory observations one hears, I should say will be glad to renew their subscriptions. It has occurred to me that your mercantile friends, with the existing uncertainty and shortcomings of the Indo-European Telegraph, might through this notice be led to subscribe for a fornightly message of considerable dimensions. This looks like a puff or an advertisement, perhaps both; but it is neither. I write perfectly disinterestedly.

With reference to the disturbances in the Lebanon I learn that a meeting of the Consuls had been held at Beyrout to decide upon a common course of action with reference to a letter addressed by Joseph Karam, appealing to them for protection, and a guarantee for his personal immunity, when it was unanimously agreed to reject his appeal as coming from a rebel in arms against the legitimate sovereign of the country. Moreover, to put the matter beyond possibility of doubt, the consuls-general of the five powers had issued a public declaration, that the only plan which remains for the chiefs of the insurgents and their followers in the mountain to adopt, is to make an unconditional surrender without delay, going into exile. All the bombastic and hyperbolical language customary in such documents, that the government of the Sultan would be as considerate to those who threw themselves upon its clemency as it would be severe to those who persisted in an ungrateful and presumptuous rebellion. And so matters remain at present in Syria.

These troubles in the Lebanon have done serious injury to commerce by the distrust which they have inspired. Syria, moreover, suffers from a dearth of provisions; even common flour from Europe and the Black Sea is imported in order to supply that pressing want, and this contributes to withdraw the small amount of money in the country, and thus increases mercantile embarrassment. A new Bank is much wanted to aid mercantile transactions, and a fine field is open for one of your "one horse" Bombay Banking and Financial establishments.

At the present moment the provinces of Moldavia and Upper Wallachia are suffering from a scarcity of bread, which in some places has assumed the proportions of a famine. In Macedonia the stocks of grain of all kinds are barely sufficient to feed the population till harvest time, and the cultivators have been compelled to petition the Government for a gratuitous grant of seed-corn. In the north of Syria the general scarcity has produced a bread-panic at Aleppo, with the ordinary results amongst a fanatical populace, which attributes the scarcity to Jewish speculations in grain, and has more than once threatened the lives of the suspected persons. In the Morea the distress is equally great, and the Greek government, in addition to its other perplexities, has to watch over the immediate necessities of a race not apt to be patient under privation. Throughout the Turkish Empire and the adjoining provinces corn is everywhere quoted as confined to "home" consumption, yet, notwithstanding the almost entire absence of exportation, the present prices in the towns which have become the grain magazines of the East are one-third higher than those of the corresponding period last year. The new crops in the mountain tops is less than one-third of the average, and upon this snow depends the supply of water to many of the great rivers and their affluents, by which the provinces of Central and Eastern Europe are irrigated and fertilized. The vast masses of snows on the higher mountains are almost perennial; they are only partially and partially melted by exceptional summer heats, and the great reservoir of prolific streams is found each year in the dissolved snow which the preceding winter had accumulated and preserved on the mountain ranges. A large proportion of the feeding streams of the Danube rise among these ranges; the principal springs in the Tyrol, the Save in the Albanian ridges, and the smaller rivers which in Belgaria make their way to the south bank of the Danube, rise almost universally in the Balkins, while those which flow to the north bank have their source in the Eastern Carpathians.

The unquiet state of public opinion, which has culminated in the Bucharest revolution, is said to have been materially forwarded by the provincial discontent arising out of the privations of the country population. The governments will have enough on their hands in the arrangement of existing complications, without the aggravation of a starving people, and it is hardly credible that, in the welfare of their subjects should compel them to take due precautions against reasonable apprehension of scarcity. One of the chief benefits of the extension of commerce and of the means of communication lies in the opportunities thus afforded of equalizing over the world the supply of food, and no part of Europe need be subject in the absence or neglect of warning. Humanity has the command of two corn-growing worlds, not affected by the same climacteric causes, and where the deficiencies of one are made up by out of the abundance of the other. Even where Government are supine, commercial enterprise is at hand, and only asks that the need for his interference be made known in sufficient time.

The Vienna journals contain a correspondence from Zara, in Dalmatia, which states that several Serb and Roumain emissaries in disguise are exciting the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through the agency of the clergy, to rise en masse against the Turks. The Turkish garrisons of Barijaluka, and Mostar, and Trebigne have been strengthened in consequence, by the addition of several battalions.

The Cholera Conference has held its seventh meeting at Constantinople, when the report of the committee appointed to draw up the programme of proceedings was submitted. It grouped the questions to be considered into four classes:—1. The nature and origin of cholera; 2. Its transmissibility; 3 The measures of prevention against it; 4. The form to be givin to the resolutions of the Conference. This scheme was adopted as a basis for the investigations to be undertaken. In the event of another outbreak the general proposal is to suspend all communication by sea between the Arabian Coast, from a specified point south of Djeddah and Egypt. This would be done on the report of the Ottoman Sanitary Commission now at Mecca, certifying to the presence of cholera in the country. Thereupon an effective blockade of the whole coast line to Suez would be established by a sufficient force composed of Ottoman or "allied" men of war. The return of the pilgrims bound northwards would thus be made obligatory by land; and even in this case the caravans would be stopped several days' journey before reaching Suez until their freedom from the epidemic had been satisfactorily established. In the (suspected) rare cases of vessels evading the blockade and reaching the Egyptian coast from any of the Arabian ports north of Aden, a quarantine of 15 days—to be performed at Tor, or other near point on the Arabian coast—would be imposed on the delinquent vessels. With reference to the Indian ports bound to Suez, it is in special port embarcation would be assigned to them several days journey south of Djeddah. And, finally, the blockade would not be raised until 15 days after the last case of cholera had occurred in any of the ports of the Hedjas. Briefly outlined such is the scheme as finally approved by 17 votes against 8; but it has only the legal force of a recommendation, for even this the Porte is little likely to accede, in view of the many practical objections which circumstances oppose to the application of the measure.

A telegram reports the occurrence of an awful earthquake at Alvona, resulting in the nearly total destruction of two villages with a large porportion of their inhabitants.

The best account I have seen of the Bucharest revolution is the following:—"On Friday, the 23rd ultimo, about four in the morning, while the Prince was quietly in bed, he heard a slight noise in the adjoining chamber. Believing that it was either his domestic or the officer on duty come to announce some news of importance, he stept out of bed and advanced undressed to the door of his apartment. He had no sooner half opened the door than he saw several persons in the outside room, with revolvers pointed towards his head. He closed the door immediately, but the assailants forced it open. These last consisted of four officers holding pistols in their hands, and seven citizens armed in the same way. The Prince demanded if they were come to assassinate him; they replied that they were not, provided he signed his abdication. The Prince replied that if that was all, there was no need of compulsion, for that he himself was not satisfied with his position, and was always ready to abdicate in favour of a foreign Prince. Taking the pen, he signed, on the shoulders of one of the officers, his abdication on the terms of the election of a foreign Prince, and the appointment of a provisional governing committee, after which the officers and citizens begged the Prince to dress himself and follow them. He put on an ordinary dress, and when he was going out told the superior officer that he would find a lady (Madame Obrenovitch) in the room, whom he confided to his honour. The officer assured the Prince that he might do so in safety, and told one of the other officers to give the lady his arm, and to convey her safely home, which was done. The rest then placed the Prince in a carriage, which they had ready, and conveyed him under a strong escort to a house already prepared, conducting themselves towards him with due respect. They then gave the signal of their success, and the army, which had been already gained, took possession of the palace and formed a governing committee. On the previous evening, no one suspected what was about to occur; I myself, as usual, was in attendance on the Prince; we were alone in the apartment of the Princess till 10 o'clock. We then passed into the apartments of the Prince, and played our ordinary game of piquet. At half-past ten an unknown person, evidently a man of the people, asked leave to speak to the Prince. The latter received him in an adjoining room, and having spoken with him returned, and told me the result. The man stated that he had heard from a tobacconist that a revolution was to take place that night. The Prince immediately sent for the director of police, and enquired if he had any information of the kind. The director replied that he did not believe the story, but that he would make enquiries. He left, and returning in about an hour and assured the Prince that there was no danger. The Prince, however, still appeared disturbed, and asked my opinion. I told him if he was sure of the army, there was no danger. He had full confidence in the army, and having sent for the commandant, ordered him to double the guard at the palace. We continued our game until midnight. The unknown informer had said that the revolution would break out at eleven. We remained in conversation till one, when I rose to take leave, saying at the same time that if the Prince wished I would remain all night, and sleep in his chamber. He thanked me for my offer, and at first seemed inclined to accept it, but appeared to recollect that it would be with him, said that the danger had passed since it was then one o'clock, and took leave of me, saying adieu till to-morrow. At half past five I heard that the palace was besieged. I went there in all haste, but everything was over, and the provisional government already in permanence. The conspiracy had been managed with the utmost secrecy. The army, especially the officers, had been gained, the guard of the night was entirely composed of conspirators, so that both civilians and soldiers were able to penetrate into the palace and take possession of all the passages without any noise. The treason of the army and of the guard made everything easy.

"Prince Couza left on the 26th, under escort, for Cronstadt, from whence he will go to France. During his confinement he was visited by the Foreign Consuls-Generals, with whom he held long conversations. Everything is quiet for the moment, but before long I feel assured that the passions and discussions rife on all sides will throw everything into confusion. I believe that a foreign occupation is inevitable, and would be the best means of keeping order. Probably a Turkish army will at once receive orders to enter the Principalities for the election of a foreign Prince. I look upon the idea as a pure farce, and believe that the Powers would never permit it."

BOMBAY.

MR. ANSTEE proceeds to England by the next mail.

THERE were no cases of any public interest decided at the Court of Small Causes yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor proceeds to Mahableshwar at the end of this month.

THE Amateur Concert at the Town Hall takes place this evening, and commences at a quarter to nine o'clock precisely.

A GENTLEMAN'S horse ran away with the carriage in the Fort on Thursday last. The coachman hung on to the horse, but could not stop him, and, being severely hurt, was sent to the Jamsetjee hospital for treatment.

A WILD animal is said to have been prowling about the Esplanade for the last few nights, and to have already killed and partially eaten four goats in the compound of the Commodore's bandgy.

MR. F. L. BROWN was engaged the greater part of yesterday in hearing a number of offences against the Municipal Act, at the prosecution of Mr. Brunton, head inspector in the Public Health Department.

MR. FERGUSSON, Barrister-at-Law, proceeded to Surat yesterday to appear in a civil case which is fixed for hearing (Easter Monday) before Mr. Kemball, Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held on board the *Alfred* by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. G., on Sunday, at 11 A. M. The Rendezvous Flag will be hoisted at the main of the *Alfred*.

ASSISTANT SURGEON AITKINS, 8th Rifles N. I., will be relieved by Surgeon Major Nicolson, 21st Regiment N. I., from regimental duty, and will assume medical charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba from Assistant Surgeon Niven, as a temporary measure.

THE Exequies in suffrage for the soul of the late Rev. Remigio Piedade de Lisboa will take place in the Church of N. S. de Saude, Cavel, on Sunday at 5 P.M. All interested in the ceremony are requested to attend.

A FIRE broke out at midnight on Thursday last in the house of Ramchunder on the Breach Candy road. It was speedily extinguished, the damage amounting to about Rs. 20. It originated in a Marwaree's shop on the ground-floor of the house, through a letting a night-lamp burn too near some wood-work.

THE following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months:—

Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Keys, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant Infantry and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. W. Hockin; and Captain J. F. Chapman, Staff Corps, wing officer H.M's 3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

THE intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 12th and 13th April, a distance of the 13th April max. 6 hours 45 minutes; min. 2 hour 28 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to the 8 P.M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom, 10th April. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 9th April.

PROFESSOR BELAW, the famous horse-tamer, is now in Bombay, and shortly intends giving a series of Lectures on the Science of Training, Taming, and Educating the Horse. Professor Belaw has gained much fame renown in all parts of the world, and his system is considered by competent judges to be considerably superior to that of either of the Rarey's. Gentlemen possessing wild and unbroken colts will confer a favour on the Professor by allowing him to experiment on them.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Kurrachee*, A. Cottier, from Kurrachee:—Captain and Mrs. Ross; Mrs. Ogilvie and infant; Master E. and G. Morriscont; Captain Upperton; Mr. R. Davies; Colonel Hodgson; Mrs. Pollock and child; Mrs. Morton; Lieut. Col. Brown; Mrs. Brown; Mr. Broadbridge; Mrs. Griffin; Mr. Griffith; Mrs. Hughes; Mr. Anderson; Miss Dalzell; Mr. and Mrs. Walton and child: Mr. Huson; Col. Probyn; and Captain Hammond.

THE following additional passengers will proceed this morning by the S. S. *Baroda*, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Mr. P. Mallia.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Hughes.

For Southampton.

Mr. H. Swanson. Mr. W. H. Young.
Mr. E. Curtis. Mr. G. Ruviell.
Mr. Law. Mr. Sanderson.
Mr. Davies. Mr. Smith.
Mr. Thompson.

ABOUT 3 o'clock yesterday morning a robbery took place in the bungalows of Mr. E. W. Keily and Mr. M. Roonan on the Parell road. The doors of both bungalows were left open at night, and it is supposed that the thief or thieves must have had great facility in taking some of the property Mr. Roonan has lost a gold watch and chain. The loss to Mr. Keily cannot be ascertained until he has communicated with a relative at some distance from Bombay; but it is feared that jewellery to the value of about Rs. 1,000 has been taken away. The police are on the alert to find some trace of the missing property.

A BELOOCHEE appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate of Police, and complained that a few days ago three men belonging to a regiment entered his house and tortured two of his cats with a pistol, and killed the third. He did not give them any provocation whatever. His Worship asked the complainant what was his object in making this complaint to him. The Beloochee replied that his object was to get summonses against the persons who tortured his cats. His Worship granted the application.

MUSCAT.—From Muscat we learn that affairs are gradually quieting down, although acts of *zoolum* are perpetrated occasionally in the bazaars by armed Arabs. The Christians, who took refuge in our steamer in the Cove, have not yet returned to their vocations on shore, but there is every probability of their doing so shortly. Colonel Pelly, who has gone to Bombay to meet the Governor, advises the recognition of the young regi and patricide who now occupies the throne, with the consent of the people. We cannot do better than act on the advice of Colonel Pelly, which indeed is the only course open to us under the circumstances.—*Our Paper, April 10.*

DEATH FROM TAKING OPIUM.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the 10th inst., and by adjournment at the Coroner's office yesterday, touching the death of Narrayen Pandoo. Early on the morning of the 9th inst., the deceased went to his work, and, on returning home at 10 o'clock the same forenoon, he lay down and went to sleep. In about half an hour he began to breathe heavily, and his wife and others tried to awaken him, but without success. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital in an insensible state, where he did not rally, and died the same day. Dr. Lyon, attached to the Jamsetjee Hospital, who made a *post mortem* examination, was of opinion that the deceased died from the effects of opium, which must have been taken some hours before death. The jury was of opinion that the deceased died from the effects of opium, but that there was no evidence to prove by whom it was administered.

The following papers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

Statement of Cotton shipped from Ports in Sind, in the Presidency of Bombay, to Foreign External Ports during the month of March 1866.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ship.	To what Place.
lbs.	Rupees.		
607,992	2,33,450	David Malcolm ...	London.
49,099	18,750	Hinto	"
396,932	1,61,300	Cedric	"
843,136	3,30,200	Caroline Caventry.	"
1,301,428	5,58,850	Hampton Court ...	Liverpool.
196,000	80,000	Patriot	"
3,593,588 or 5,302 cds and 308 lbs.	13,85,550		

N.B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 Maund; 8 Maunds equal to 1 Candy.

COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WE regret to state that a collision, attended with fatal consequences, occurred on Thursday last on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. About 8 o'clock P.M. on the day mentioned, a goods train coming towards Bombay was run into by a light engine which was returning from the Neela quarry to Bassein station. An Eurasian guard belonging to the goods train, and a native oilman, who were in the rear brake-van at the time of the accident, were killed on the spot; and another man, a Parsee, who was in the same van, was slightly injured, and is now lying at Bassein. The light engine was considerably damaged, and the brake-van and two rear waggons of the goods train were much broken. When the collision occurred the goods train was running at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. The driver of the light engine, we believe, had no "line clear" ticket, and had therefore no business to enter on the main line. He has been several years in the service of the Company, and has been also employed as signaller at Neela quarry. Both he and the station master at Bassein (who is a European, and has been one year in the Company's service) have been taken into custody.

DEPARTURE OF SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE.

YESTERDAY, being the last day, so far as is known at present, when Sir Matthew Sausse would sit on the Appellate side of the High Court, Mr. Dhirajlall Mathuradass, as Government Pleader, addressed his Lordship a few farewell words on his approaching departure. He spoke as follows:—

MY LORD,—As your Lordship will soon retire from the Bench of this Court, I beg, in the name of myself and of my brother pleaders, to express the deep sense of regret we feel at your departure, and the great esteem, and the esteem and respect in which your name as Judge has always been, and will ever be, held by us, by the pleaders in the Mofussil, and, I might almost say, by the entire population of this Presidency. Under your administration the position of the Bar on this side of the High Court has undergone some change for the better. We owe you a great deal for the incessant desire evinced by you for our elevation, and for the promotion of free discussion. We wish you a happy voyage to your native land, and also long life and prosperity when you get there.

Sir Matthew replied somewhat to the following effect:—GENTLEMEN AND PLEADERS,—On this side of the Court I feel gratified by the service you are doing to the administration of justice. It has always been my object to elevate the position of the pleaders. Your elevation I am sure exercises a great influence on the administration of justice. I have always felt a great deal of interest in you during the period I have presided on this side of the High Court, and I shall continue to take much interest in you even after I shall have retired. Under the present learned Chief Justice who will succeed me, and under his attention and judicial learning, as well as that of my brother Judges, I trust that the administration of justice will be much improved, and your position still further elevated. I am prepared to admit that to a small influence in the administration of justice. It is not confided solely to the judges: the pleaders of the Court assist in a great degree. It is owing to the character of the gentlemen of the Bar on the other side of the pleaders on this side of the Court, that the administration of justice has been sustained. I am very much obliged to you for your kind wishes.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, "to consider the formation of a Grant-in-aid Commercial School for Christian children of all denominations." There was a numerous and influential attendance.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere was called to the chair.

His Excellency in opening the proceedings said:—Gentlemen,—Before calling upon those gentlemen who have taken the lead in this movement to state to you what they have to say this evening, I think it is well to tell you that I came here this evening, as I have no doubt most of you have done, entirely prepared to listen and learn, and not to attempt to dictate the course which should be taken. You are doubtless every one of you well aware of the great need which we hope to-day to do something to supply. I have myself expressed the need on which, I believe, is quite peculiar to Bombay, for in the other Presidencies there are not so only large and flourishing schools, but there are very ample endowments for the purpose, endowments more painful to consult this day. At Calcutta, for instance, there is the noble foundation of the Martiniere, which has its branch at Lucknow, and which to a great extent educates in every considerable number of the upper classes of Europeans who are born in this country. There are also St. Paul's School and the Doveton College, both of which educate up to the standard of the Calcutta University, which is considered here to-day should have in view. Here in Bombay, as you are all aware, there were up to a very late period some means provided by private endowments for giving a very fair education, by masters who had more or less pretension to what we call a classical education; and we may continually find the pupils of Mr. Boswell and Mr. Mainwaring in situations of trust and responsibility, and some of them, men who, partly at the schools of those teachers, and partly by what they afterwards learned to do for themselves, obtained a very superior education, and are at this moment not only excellent and useful members of the community, but highly educated men. But as you are all aware these private educational institutions were one by one obliged to close, sometimes regularly, and in some respects no richly endowed as this; and he trusted that that day they would begin to blot out this disgrace, and hold out the hope to their fellow-countrymen that an education could be placed within their reach which would not only enable them to compete with the natives, but to attain that position which their fathers in England had a right to expect they would attain in this country. How few of the Europeans who would wish to give a good education to their sons can send them home to England! How few can afford the expense for the purpose of meeting the wants of this class that the schools which I hope may be the result of what we may do to-day were intended; and I think he could not better close than by adopting that plan there would be great strength added to the effort, and he knew also that some kind of compromise or concession would have to be made. Now, they had heard what that concession was, and he was prepared to say he thought it due especially to his fellow churchmen—to mention some of the principles on which he had felt it right to make that some would call a sacrifice, in order that the people of Bombay might have what he did not think they could have in any other way that he or perhaps any one else, could devise—viz, a good Grammar School. Now, the Church of England—he did not wish to enter into details, but it was necessary to state this—the Church of England had never made the schoolmaster the teacher of her children, or instructional Scripture. He did not go so many of the most useful men we have had in this country may have been masters, and it was no question in passing how much has been already done by the Roman Catholics in this city for the education of their children. They felt the want, no doubt, as we did, and they set to work such encouragement and assistance as Government could give them; but nothing that was done by Government was done otherwise than to meet the efforts which they made for themselves. And this brings me to notice another point, which it is well we should all bear in mind—that it is not, as I understand, as it intended to come to Government to do this for them to the work of the parents and friends of the children. What Government can be reasonably expected to do to aid in this matter, Governments will do with all their heart and soul. But I am quite certain that the last thing that Government should do would be to hold out any expectation that it intended to do, for the parents of the class to which I refer, what is the parents' duty. And here I may notice one or two points connected with what is considered to be the duty of Government, regarding which it is well that we should clearly understand each other. There are some points which are essential to the common Christianity. Great prominence was given in it to the Bible, which was the source not only of their civilization, but of their intellectual and spiritual enlightenment, and which was the foundation of all their hopes connected with the future. There was to be biblical but not denominational religious instruction communicated in the school. He did not think it in any degree a disadvantage that denominational religious instruction was not to be given. They all met there on a common platform in the discharge of their duties as citizens; and they found that denominational peculiarities, however important they might be in their own relationship, did not affect the freedom or agreeableness of their intercourse. They might trust the missionaries of the Gospel who were officiating in this island with the religious instruction of the rising generation. Then, again, the school was to be opened and closed by the use of the Lord's Prayer. They all entertained the idea that that prayer stood pre-eminent amongst all the prayers that had ever been prescribed for the human race; and it was not tell you that Presidency without a character, and without a clear duty of Government, and I am quite certain that if indeed of a man comprehensive character, and which would attract to it the support of all sections of Christians in the community. For himself he could only say that he felt a very warm and deep interest in this movement, and he was sure that every one present felt the same interest. As an example of union for purposes of sound Christian instruction among Protestant Christians of all sections and denominations of this great community, he trusted that under the guiding influence of the gentlemen whose names were given in the resolution, they would be able to bring about a happy conclusion, and that before very long it might bear rich fruits. He only regretted that his own expected absence from Bombay would prevent his from taking any part in the laborious and responsible duties which the committee would have to discharge. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

MR. A. R. Scoble proposed the next resolution, which was as follows—"That the committee be empowered to make application to Government for a grant of land on which the erection of a school might be undertaken, and to receive contributions for the establishment and support of the school." After what had fallen from His Excellency as to the assistance which might be expected from Government in this matter, he felt that it was unnecessary to say one word to impress upon the executive administration in Bombay the very great importance of the object of the resolution as he understood this. Indeed he could add nothing, after what had fallen from Mr. Fletcher and Dr. Wilson, which would have any weight. But the sum of the matter was that which had impressed itself upon all the European community of Bombay, and the best proof of that fact was to be found in the large attendance at that meeting. It was only necessary to call to mind the gentlemen who formed the first committee to consider this question felt themselves in a position to bring the matter before the public. There was only one thing he did not do so fully mention regarding the meeting was made from the pulpits of this town; and they now saw convincing proof of the overwhelming interest which was felt by the European community in the proposal which was made. (Applause.) He thought there could be no doubt whatever that here in India Christian men of all shades of denominational belief could meet on common ground, and agree over any question of public importance, and heartily to cooperate on all matters in which they felt that co-operation could be useful. That, he meant, which did not involve any sacrifice of principle. In regard to the education to be given in the school he thought there could be no sacrifice of religious principle. They did not ask their friends when they met them to-day to give up their own particular division of the Church they belonged, whether Presbyterian or Episcopalian. They met them there on a common footing; and they were ready—he might almost say—to kneel together in common prayer—to meet together on a common ground whenever the opportunity was afforded. He was perfectly sure they need not apprehend that any difference could arise between the various sections and divisions of belief in regard to such a question as the present; and as they had met there that day—Episcopalians and Presbyterians, and, he believed, those of other denominations as well—so they would continue to carry on the work till they had brought it to a most successful conclusion But the second part of the resolution, he thought, deserved one word of notice from him, and that was, that the committee should be authorised to receive contributions for the establishment and maintenance of the school. In regard to this, he would say that it was not contemplated that this should be a charity school. It was hoped that ere long the school would have attained such a celebrity that it would be able to dispense not merely with grants or contributions, but with the assistance of Government. They needed both in the first instance. They could not dispense with either at the commencement. But he trusted that the time for the school would from the outset be severed from all appearance of being a charity school, and that those who had the management of it would feel that its position and its prospects were such, and that there should not be the fancied disgrace attending the scholars which is England attached to those who were connected with a charitable foundation. He only mentioned this because it was necessary to enable them to bring the school into existence, but by the time its doors were open and the head master installed and pupils invited, he trusted that the plans for the future of the school would be established, and it would be placed on such a firm footing that no appeal would need to be made to the benevolence of the public or the liberal support of Government. (Applause.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hannay, and carried.

Dr. Wilson rose and moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in taking the chair on this important occasion, and for the way in which he had discharged the duties of the chair. He would not in connection with this make one observation. Sometimes he had been connected with important movements in connection with the promotion of education, which public servants were desired; and he had generally found that a little anxiety was entertained as to the obtaining of that aid. On this occasion, however, there were no such misgivings. He felt confident that they had known what the intentions of their admirable Governor were, and their expectations had now been most fully realized. (Loud applause.)

MR. Justice Jackson seconded the motion, and took the opportunity to express the very deep interest he felt in this movement. (Applause.)

The vote of thanks was cordially agreed to.

His Excellency then returned thanks for the resolution which had just been carried, remarked that he felt a somewhat personal interest in this movement, for it was to an institution of that description that they owed all the school learning that he ever received. It was in a grammar school founded in the time of King Edward, which was reformed by Robert Mason in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and which had endured as a good and useful educational institution down to the present day, that he learned what little he ever learned at school. He was sorry to say that the institution as this. Indeed he could add nothing, after what had fallen from Mr. Fletcher and Dr. Wilson, which would have any weight. But the sum of the matter was that which had impressed itself upon all the European community of Bombay, and the best proof of that fact was to be found in the large attendance at that meeting. It was only necessary to call to mind the gentlemen, behind their counters, and very glad to see him come back from India. (Applause). He found many of them in the Army, in the Navy, in the Church, and at the Bar; and he had the pleasure of seeing a few of them in Parliament, either elected by their fellow-countrymen or occupying their seats by right of succession. As to the feeling which prevailed as school, he could only say that if a schoolfellow behaved like a gentleman and was a good scholar they considered him worthy to belong to it; and, if not, they tried to turn him out. (Laughter and applause.) This spirit he trusted would be seen among the grammar school boys of Bombay; and he trusted that many of them in after life would have the same pleasure in meeting their old schoolfellows that he had always had. (Applause.)

The meeting then separated.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) was held on Thursday afternoon at the office of the Association, in the Mahomedan Buildings. Andrew Grant Esq., Chairman of the Company, presided; and there was a large attendance of shareholders, amongst them being Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Messrs. Forbes, Esq.; S. L. Aoland, Esq.; Homjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; W. Best, Esq.; R. L. King, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.; Premchund Roychund, Esq.; P. Colebrooke, Esq.; Gullan Isaac Mohamdaay, Esq.; John Dixon, Esq.; Sapoorjee Jewajee, Esq.; Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Esq.; L. Hynes, Esq.; &c. &c.

Mr. John Smith (the officiating manager) read the advertisement calling the meeting, and afterwards read the following

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors have the satisfaction of reporting that, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly severe monetary crisis through which the Association has passed during its second financial year, it is nevertheless found at the close to be in a sound position, while the prospects of doing a safe and profitable business for the future are more favourable than they have been at any period of its history.

At the same time the heavy losses which, as the shareholders are already aware, the Association has sustained, owing to the many and disastrous failures which have occurred even among the most wealthy of its debtors, the very heavy depreciation which has taken place in all kinds of securities, and the to necessarily restricted field in which the Company's operations have, in consequence of the collapse of mercantile credit, been confined, have all combined to render the profits of the year much smaller than they would otherwise have been, and have induced the directors to recommend that the whole of these profits, together with those previously realised but not distributed, should be carried forward to next account. They believe that the shareholders will the more readily approve of this course, not only because an unusually large dividend was paid last year, but because the position and credit of the Association will be thereby strengthened, and its future prospects improved.

The accounts for the past year have been subjected to a very strict scrutiny by the auditors, and the results arrived at represent a state of affairs much more unfavourable than is likely to be actually realised. The securities held by the Company have been valued as stated by the auditors at this extremely and unduly depressed prices now quoted in the market, and all unsecured claims due to the Association, except in such cases as have been ascertained to be thoroughly good have been treated as doubtful debts. In adopting this course the directors have been actuated by the desire, to place before the shareholders such a view of their affairs as may show them that even when looked in the most unfavourable light, there is no reason whatever for apprehension as to the future, and to enable them to judge for themselves as to the correctness or otherwise of the course which has been adopted. At the same time they are confident a very large portion of the debts thus treated as doubtful debts will ultimately be recovered, and in the meantime the large balance of Rs. 16,46,140 at credit of reserve which the Company possesses, is available to meet all losses from really bad and irrecoverable debts, and forms a sufficient guarantee that the future operations of the Company will be carried on with unimpaired resources. The extent of the debts due to the stability of the Association is testified to by the fact of upwards of 50 lakhs of borrowed capital being entrusted to its keeping.

During the latter part of the year, the directors have inaugurated a system of lending on the mortgage of landed property for periods at high rates of interest recently prevailing, borrowing the sums so lent from the public by the issue of debentures and the larger part of the profits in these transactions will fall to be credited in future accounts.

They have also recently concluded arrangements on favourable terms with the Union Bank of London to act as Agents of the Association in England, to which country they may be in a position to carry on Exchange operations, when these may show a better chance of profit than other classes of business.

The directors have been invited during the past year to assist in the promotion of several schemes of industrial enterprise, some of which were of a sound nature, and adapted to meet recognised wants, with every chance of proving highly remunerative, but owing to the scarcity of money the want of public confidence, and the consequently unfavourable state of the market for Joint Stock shares, they have thought it prudent to delay granting the assistance of the Association till a more favourable opportunity occurs. They have also, however, thought that this department there is a large field for the profitable operations of the Financial Association.

On the whole, therefore, the directors, while regretting that the Association should have been called upon in the early period of its existence, to bear the severe test which the commercial crisis of last year necessarily imposed upon it, have nevertheless every confidence in ascertaining the shareholders of the perfect stability of the Company, and in expressing their belief that with the large and profitable field of business which lies before it, (and which it now occupies almost exclusively) it is certain to prove a profitable investment to its shareholders, and to maintain its position as a first class institution.

The directors regret to announce the retirement of the Chairman and of Mr. Scott from the Direction of the Company on their departure for England. They recommend for election in their place Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., and agreed that the supplying of the other vacancy should in the meantime be delayed. Mr. Acland and Mr. Sassoon also retire by rotation, but intend offering themselves re-election, and in place of the former the directors recommend the appointment of Mr. Henry Prentis, solicitor.

Two auditors require to be elected at the present meeting, and the directors recommend the appointment of Mr. Andrew Hay, Exchange Broker, and Mr. Hugh Somerville, of the firm of Messrs. Andrew Brodie, and Hugh Somerville, (of Lyon Brothers) who have already been temporarily appointed by the Board to that office.

BALANCE SHEET.

The following is the Balance Sheet as on 31st March 1866, which was taken as read:—

Dr.			Rs.	a.	p.
To Paid up Capital	...	...	60,00,000	0	0
,, Amount of Fixed Deposits	...	...	38,97,000	0	0
,, Unpaid Dividends	...	...	24,815	6	11
,, Land Mortgage Debentures issued	...	...	13,79,724	3	5
,, Rebate Account	...	...	24,469	0	1
,, Reserve Fund	...	...	10,00,000	0	0
,, Balance of Profit and Loss...		...	6,46,140	10	10
		Rs.	1,29,12,547	13	4

Cr.			Rs.	a.	p.
By Investments	...	...	4,38,240	0	0
,, Debts considered good for which the Company are covered by Securities, whereof secured by Mortgage of Land Rs. 18,60,000	...	...	51,05,489	13	1
,, Unsecured Debts considered good, including Bills discounted...	...	...	28,71,004	9	1
,, Debts considered doubtful including bad debts	...	...	25,22,659	6	9
,, Exchange Bills	...	...	2,00,000	0	0
,, Suspense Account	...	...	99,586	8	7
,, Stamps on hand	...	...	1,760	4	0
,, Office Furniture	...	...	5,944	0	0
,, Bank Bills due within 7 days ...		...	14,05,558	6	6
,, Bullion	...	...	93,320	0	0
,, Balance in Banks	...	...	1,58,006	11	10
,, Cash in hand	...	...	11,263	1	6
		...	16,68,148	3	10
		Rs.	1,29,12,547	13	4

JOHN SMITH, *Officiating Manager.*
P. DEWAR, *Accountant.*

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of the Financial Association of India and China, Limited, and accompanying account of Profit and Loss, as at 31st March 1866, and having compared them with the Company's Books find them to be correct. We have also examined the Securities and Cash taken credit for as in possession of the Company, and find them to be as stated. The debts due to this and the best mode probably of putting right many misapprehensions which exist as to the purport of the balance sheet which has been placed before the shareholders. I suppose that all the mistakes which people have fallen into are included in this article; and by putting right the mistakes which are here, I have no doubt I shall go far towards dispelling any mistaken ideas which may exist in the minds of shareholders as to the present position of the Financial Association. This article begins

Association. But these losses have arisen from a peculiarity of the times, and it may be too much not deny their liability to err—from errors of judgment on the part of the directors. But, whatever losses have occurred, have taken place without any act on the part of the directors, which, as far as I am aware, can be traced to any interested motive. We have all along tried to hold up this Association as one which did its work openly, which acknowledged to its shareholders what it was doing, and which put naked and undoctored accounts before the shareholders. You can imagine, gentlemen, what was the surprise of the directors when the most unfounded charge was brought against us in the impression of the *Bombay Gazette* of this day. I for my part can only say that I felt it most severely, and I am surprised that any man could be found in Bombay who would indite such an article as that which I have had occasion to refer to. As to my own conduct, and as to the conduct of the other directors of the Association, we stand before the shareholders and the public, and we ask to be judged. If we have done anything which can be stigmatized as deceiving the public,—a charge which is included in the remark, "the method of making up their profit and loss account is equally deceptive,"—let the shareholders judge us, and discharge us from our present position. If we have not—and I feel sure the shareholders will say that we have not, for I feel conscious of our own honesty,—I say that the shareholders have done right to come forward on this occasion, and by carrying a vote of thanks to the directors and a special vote of thanks to the Chairman, to show that they do not share the opinions of that writer, and that they do not believe that the directors could stoop to such shifts as have been imputed to them in the management of the affairs of the Association. (Applause.) I have again to thank you for the very great honour which you have conferred upon me. (Applause.)

Proposed by Mr. R. L. King, seconded by Mr. Callindass Mohundass and carried unanimously.—"That the thanks of the shareholders be conveyed to Mr. Mackintosh, the manager, Mr. Smith, the officiating manager, and the other officers of the Association for their exertions in the service of the Company during the past year."

The meeting then separated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

DESERTION.—Patrick Mr. Andrew, seaman of the British ship *Proserpine*, was charged as above.

The commander of the ship deposed that, on the 19th March, the prisoner was ordered by the chief mate to remove his clothes from one side of the forecastle to the other. This he refused to do, at the same time using the use of ruffianly language. The chief mate then placed him in irons, with the further security of a chain round one leg. When brought before the captain he was insolent, and thereupon was ticed up to the mizen rigging, and flogged with a piece of ratline. He was then double ironed, and kept so until the arrival of the ship in Bombay on the 9th instant. The captain, on leaving the ship, ordered the chief mate to release the prisoner from irons, and allow him to clean himself, so that he might be presentable to the authorities before whom he would be placed. The chief mate did so, and whilst all hands were engaged forward, the prisoner went over the side into a boat, which took him on shore.

The steward of the ship said the prisoner went over the side, and whilst he went to inform the chief mate the boat put off. The prisoner was brought on board by a constable on Wednesday morning. The prisoner was apprehended by Mr. Wharton, water police constable, on the day in question at the Shipping Office.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four weeks with hard labour.

THEFT.—Rama Pandoo was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament, worth Rs. 4-12, the property of a Hindoo woman named Cassee.

The accused urged in defence that he was drunk and did not know what he did. The Magistrate sent him to the House of Correction for two months with hard labour.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Adam Vallecjee was charged with having in his possession a bill, worth Rs. 3-8, presumed to have been stolen. The prisoner stated in defence that he purchased the kid from a Ghatty, but could not produce him in Court to give evidence on his behalf. His Worship convicted the offender, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—13TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Karia Ramjee was charged with stealing a box containing 15 annas in copper, the property of Kapoora Jaitha, a Marwaree pawn broker.

The box was in the prosecutor's shop in the Bhendy Bazar road about 7 o'clock this morning, when he went into the inner part of the shop. As he returned he saw the prisoner walking away with the box. He ran after him, and seized him at the door of the shop, with the box in his hand; and then gave him into the custody of a policeman.

The prisoner denied the charge. He was passing along the road when the prosecutor, he said, falsely charged him with theft.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive nine stripes upon his person with a rattan.

ASSAULT.—Ibrahim Ally Ismail and seven others were charged with assaulting Nowrojee Hormusjee on the 11th inst.

The prosecutor, a dealer in firewood, lived at Mazagon and had his store there. About 9 o'clock last night, he was alone in the small church at Mazagon, when the first defendant, armed with a stick, came out of a place where he was concealed, and struck him on the head. He raised an alarm and a policeman went to his assistance. The other defendants, who were standing at a short distance, then joined and attacked him. The second defendant was armed with one of the sticks before the Court, and struck him several blows with it on his back and shoulders. All the defendants attacked him; but the prosecutor could not say what each of them did: he believed they had been hired by others to assault him. A constable and other policemen came up, and the defendants were arrested.

His Worship was of opinion, upon the evidence, that the charge was clearly proved against the first two defendants, who were fined Rs. 20 each. The other six defendants were discharged.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ismail, a servant in the employ of Colonel Stock, was charged with enticing away the wife of one Syed Hoosein Syed Nudeem, and with the theft of ornaments and other property of the value of Rs. 959.

The prosecutor, a butler in the employ of Mr. Lake, Marshal of the Common Jail, in an information laid before His Worship on the 7th February last, stated that, on the 20th December 1865, he went on shore to his work, leaving his wife in charge of his property. On his return home at 10 P. M. he found his wife and his property gone, while the boxes, which contained it, were lying open in the house. On the above information a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the prisoner, who was placed before His Worship this day.

The prosecutor was further examined, and stated that the prisoner was the person referred to in his information, and whom he now charged with theft and with enticing away his wife Chandeebee. He had gone up country with his master. Yesterday the deponent was informed that he and the prisoner's master, Colonel Stock, had returned to Bombay; and, accordingly, at 10 P. M., he went to the prisoner's house in Cazee street with a police officer, and had him arrested. Prisoner denied all knowledge of his wife and of his property. Neither his wife nor any part of the property had yet been recovered.

To the prisoner.—My wife did not run away from me four or five times.

His Worship adjourned further enquiry in the case until the 20th instant.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Twenty-second Day, Friday, 13th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the Bench at the usual time, the following cases were tried before a common jurie:—

MISCHIEF ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Dhondoo Murtajee Luxumon Bhicajee, Luxumon Mahadoo, Deo Raghoba Bhikajee, and Tookaram Vittoo pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging the first prisoner with committing mischief on the high seas to a vessel, intending to destroy the same, and the other prisoners with abetment of the same.

Gopal Baloba, who was charged with the latter offence, did not appear when called in Court, in consequence of which his own and the recognizance (Rs. 1,20.0) of his bail were ordered to be escheated.

Heerjee Muncherjee, Commission Agent, shipped some goods at Bombay in a pattimar, the *Doostigari*, of which the prisoner Dhondoo was tindal, and who signed the bill of lading on the 23rd December 1864. In ordinary course the vessel should have reached Cannanore in fifteen or twenty days. In consequence of receiving information at the end of January that there had been some foul play, he proceeded to Vingorla on board a steamer, and on his way there a sunken vessel, with only the masts above water, was pointed out to him as the pattimar. On arriving at Vingorla on the 2nd March he caused warrants to be taken out against the prisoners, all of whom were subsequently arrested. A search was instituted, but none of the property was found, except one bottle of brandy, which prosecutor supposed to be his.

Arjoon Bappoo knew Kaura bunder, and about fifteen months ago saw a pattimar called the *Doostigari*, and in consequence of a complaint made he reported it to the Foudar, when that officer and some others brought the pattimar into the harbour of Malwan.

Deo Jewa, a callasee, was on board a pattimar, the *Doostigari*, of which the prisoner Dhondo was the tindal. He also recognised the other prisoners as being on board the same vessel as callasees. Sailed with that pattimar. The cargo consisted of iron, brandy, crockery, &c. When they left Bombay with this cargo they sailed to Kaura Bunder, where they remained for one day. The tindal took away 25 umbrellas from here to his own house. Kaura Bunder is within Malwan harbour, on leaving which, and when near the entrance, some policemen came on board and stopped the vessel, telling the tindal that they did so in consequence of a complaint having been made that some goods had been stolen by the tindal. After being detained for nine days they were allowed to proceed. They next anchored off the harbour of Goa, when the tindal went ashore, and on his return he sent ashore 12 boxes of liquor, 4 boxes of umbrellas, and some bags of sugar. The tindal sailed away, and when they had arrived at about five or seven coss from there, at sea, he heard a noise about midships, and upon going to see what was the matter, observed an axe in the hand of the tindal (the first prisoner), and found the pattimar to be half full of water. At that time he was keeping a look out at the bow. On going below he saw the prisoner cutting a hole in the bottom of the vessel, which let the water in. On asking the prisoner what he had done he replied that he had got orders to do so from the owner. Made no attempt to stop the leak, as he was frightened. The vessel began to sink. They all then got into a boat and went ashore. It was a calm night. Did not see any of the other prisoners below at the time in question.

Babajee Vissajee, one of the crew of the pattimar, corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to the goods being sent ashore at Goa by the tindal, and added that he understood that these goods were originally shipped for Calicut. The witness then proceeded to describe the fact of the hole being cut in the bottom of the vessel, as deposed to by the previous witness. He was not aware, neither in his opinion were any of the other callasees, that the prisoner intended to do so. The crew received Rs. 11 each in advance in Bombay, and on going ashore after the sinking of the vessel there was a sum of Rs. 26 given amongst them to provide them with food by the prisoner Dhondoo. That prisoner told them all on that occasion not to mention anything about the scuttling of the pattimar, as he was responsible to the owner for what he had done.

Gopal Ramjee, a police havildar, went as a passenger to Kaura in a pattimar in December 1864, of which the prisoner Dhondoo was tindal.

His Lordship here told the jury that it was evident there was no evidence whatever against any of the other prisoners except the tindal Dhondoo, and therefore directed them to be discharged, with a view to their being admitted as evidence against the prisoner Dhondoo.

The foreman of the jury said that the whole of the jury were of that opinion. These prisoners were then discharged.

Several of them were then examined for the prosecution; their evidence was corroborative of that given by the previous witnesses.

The prisoner when called upon for his defence said that he could not have scuttled the vessel himself, when all the other men were on board.

His Lordship was about to sum up, when the jury stopped him, declaring that they did not wish to trouble the learned Judge, as they had made up their minds that the prisoner was guilty.

The missing prisoner, Gopal Baloba, having been found to be in Court, he was formally placed in the dock, but no evidence was offered against him, and he was discharged.

His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner, Dhondoo Murtajee, to be transported for ten years.

THEFT.—Mahomed Abdoola, Shaik Ahmed Tippoo, Sydoo Hoossein, Abdool Hoosein, and Abdool Latiff Essa we re arraigned on an indictment charging them with the fi. of Rs. 9,500 in notes, and, on other counts, with dishonestly receiving the same knowing it to be stolen, with committing robbery on the highway, and with abetment of highway robbery. They all pleaded not guilty.

Hajee Soojee, a bill collector to the firm of Peerbhoy Kallickdeena, said on the 6th March his master gave him a cheque on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 9,500. Took it to the Branch Bank at Chhabadevie Road to get it cashed. It was cashed, and he received nine notes for Rs. 1,000 each and one for Rs. 500. Tied the notes up in the handkerchief before the Court, and put them into his coat pocket. Then left the Bank, and went towards his office, and on the entrance of Gowlee street, when the prisoner Abdoola came up and seized him by the left wrist, and said "which is the way to the Duncan road?" Witness then laid hold of the pocket in which he had the notes. Told the prisoner he did not know the way to the Duncan road. Witness then raised his right hand, and was immediately surrounded by the second, third, and fourth prisoners. The prisoner Abdool Hoosein knocked against him, and the prisoner Shaik Ahmed then put his hand into witness's pocket and took out the bundle. At that time Mahomed still had hold of witness's wrist. On the prisoner Shaik taking the notes he and the other two prisoners ran away. The prisoner Mahomed also ran away upon witness calling out for a sepoy. Seized the first prisoner when he had got a few paces away, and made him over to the police, when the three of them went to the house of the subedar and thence to the European constable. This was about 3 o'clock. Then went to the Mazagon Police Office, and there saw the other four prisoners. Saw at the Police Office Acbar Ali hand over some notes to the Commissioner.

In cross-examination witness said that it was true that he did say, before the magistrate, that the prisoner Sydoo Hoossein attempted to rescue the prisoner Mahomed from his custody when he had hold of him.

Palonjee Adarjee, a clerk in the Mombadavie Branch of the Bank of Bombay, remembered on the 6th March seeing the prosecutor coming to the office. Witness cashed a cheque for him in notes. Took a memorandum of the notes, and now produced it. On looking at the memo. and the ten notes now before him, he recognised them as being the same which he gave him on that occasion.

Dhondoo Gunoo, a police sepoy, on the day in question was on duty at Pydownee, when he saw the prosecutor and the prisoner Mahomed; the latter was in the act of running away, and the former was pursuing him. Witness arrested that prisoner, when the prosecutor complained that he had been robbed by the prisoner and three other men who were with him of Rs. 9,500. The prisoner was then taken in charge, and afterwards brought to the Mazagon Police Office.

Pachan Amba, a detective police sepoy, knew the first four prisoners. On the day of the robbery, at about 1 o'clock, witness was in the Bhendy Bazar, when he saw the four prisoners going towards Pydownee. About two hours after that time he was at Pydownee, when he saw Mahomed in custody of a sepoy. The prosecutor was also there, and heard him complain of having lost the notes. Another detective, named Meerza Ahmed, was with him. Having received instructions, went with Meerza Ahmed towards the jail, and close by there found prisoners Shaik, Sydoo and Abdool Hoossein. Took them to Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ali and heard him say to them, "a robbery has been committed to the amount of Rs. 9,500; do you know anything about it?" Shaik replied "that notes to the amount of Rs. 8,500 were with him, and that they had been given to him by the other three prisoners, and that if the officer would go along with him he would give them up." Sydoo thereupon said "that Shaik had got them, but that he knew nothing about them!" Abdool Hoossein said the same. They all then went to Gowlee street and Shaik went with Khan Bahadoor into his house in that street, and after a time returned, when Khan Bahadoor had notes to the amount of Rs. 8,500. They then went to the Mazagon Police Office, and there saw the prisoner Mahomed and the prosecutor. The latter said that he had had notes to the amount of Rs. 9,500, wherein Shaik had been cheating, and in consequence of that, witness went in search of the prisoner Abdool Lutiff, and found him in the Bhendy Bazaar. Took him to Khan Bahadoor's house, when Khan Bahadoor asked him if he had found a note for Rs. 1,000. That prisoner replied that he had got a note for that amount, and that if they would go with him he would give it up. Meerza Ahmed then went with the prisoner, and returned with a note for Rs. 1,000. Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ali, native commandant of police, stated that on the day in question a report was made to him by two detectives. He had the three prisoners Shaik, Sydoo, and Abdool Hoosein brought before him, and after questioning them about the circumstance concerning the robbery, Shaik said that the other prisoners gave him notes to the amount of Rs. 8,500, and that he would give them up. Sydoo said that Shaik had taken the notes, and that he had them. Abdool Hoosein said the house pointed out by the prisoner Shaik, witness and Shaik went up-stairs, when he gave up eight notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and one for Rs. 500. The notes now produced were the same as he saw on that occasion. Witness also identified another note for Rs. 1,000, which was found afterwards in the possession of the prisoner Abdool Lutiff, who said that it had been given to him by the prisoners Shaik and Sydoo.

Other evidence in corroboration of the testimony of the previous witnesses were taken, which closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoners were then called upon to make their defence, but whilst they urged failed to meet the charges preferred against them.

His Lordship summed up, and commended the attention of the jury to the charge of robbery as far as the four first prisoners were concerned, and that of dishonestly receiving in regard to the fifth one. The case was clear as to the four prisoners, but not so clear as to the fifth prisoner, who it appeared had readily produced the note when called upon. His Lordship thought that it would be dangerous on the evidence to convict that prisoner.

The jury convicted the four first prisoners of theft and robbery, and acquitted the fifth prisoner.

The Clerk of the Crown read over the former convictions of the four prisoners, from which it appeared that they had all been tried and convicted on several occasions both before this Court and the Police Magistrate, and they were then charged with the commission of the above offences after previous convictions, to which they admitted their guilt.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners. He said that the first prisoner Mahomed Abdoola had been convicted once before of theft, and that he would not be doing his duty unless he sentenced him to suffer five years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner Shaik Ahmed Tippoo had been convicted on no less than nine previous occasions, and therefore he would no longer be allowed to remain in Bombay; the sentence on him was that he be transported for the remainder of his natural life. The prisoner Sydoo Hoossein had been convicted on six previous occasions; the sentence on him was likewise transportation for ten years. The prisoner Abdool Hoossein had been convicted of theft; the sentence on him was that of transportation for ten years. The fifth prisoner Abdool Lutiff had had a very narrow escape, and his Lordship assured him that if he had been convicted he would have shared the same fate as the two first prisoners, but the evidence against him was not quite sufficient, and the jury therefore had returned the only safe verdict they could arrive at on the evidence. The learned Judge regretted that the offence could not be proved against an offender who had been convicted seven times before. He however warned him as to his future conduct, for if he ever came before him again and was convicted he would certainly transport him.

The prisoner Abdool Lutiff was then discharged.

His Lordship said that there was only one case remaining on the Calendar, that of John Trotman, but as that prisoner had been recently suffering from an attack of epsel-pox, his case would be traversed to the next Session.

His Lordship then discharged the jury, thanking them for the diligence and intelligence they had shown in the performance of their long and arduous duties.

The Session was then dissolved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE THACKER JOB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Pray accept my best thanks for the leading article which appeared in your paper of the 3rd inst. Major Thacker's appointment has created great discontent in the Commissariat Department. Many of the officers are much displeased that, without any claim to superiority, Major Thacker should, *most unjustly*, have been placed over their heads. Time will, however, prove if this step is a judicious one or not. Depend upon it, the best men in the department will quit it as soon as possible—they have ceased to put any more confidence in Sir Bartle and his clique.

12th April. REPUTATION.

CHURCH OF N. S. DE SALVACAO.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Since the frontispiece of the church at Lower Mahim has undergone reform, the congregation has experienced much inconvenience and discomfort during the Mass and other services of the church. The new windows, with coloured glasses, of the towers and choir are constantly kept closed, and are not permitted to be opened, especially in the present hot season, which is now making quick advances. Will the vicar or the wardens of the church state the reasons why free ventilation of fresh air—an element which is very essential and conducive to health and comfort—has been withheld from the CONGREGATION.

Lower Mahim, 12th April.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me to make a few remarks upon the scientific treat now offered to the public by Professor Bushell. I went, not as a sceptic, but as one who never doubted that there are things in heaven and earth never dreamt of in our philosophy. And I feel fully convinced that there is a science—I care not by what name it may be designated—of which Professor Bushell has gained some insight, and most probably he yet stands as it were on the mere threshhold of the knowledge of its mysterious power,—and who can tell?—of unimaginable benefit to mankind. From the Professor's eagerness to reveal what he has already discovered, and from his evident deep anxiety to penetrate into the most secret recesses of the strange mystery, (up to the present time, so far as we know, hidden from mankind), we may expect strange, if not profound, results. A man must be indeed dubious and have the organ of suspicion largely developed among his other phrenological departments, if he believes that any single member of the group which the Professor gathers together on the platform is a confederate. In your notice of the entertainment you suggest that some gentlemen from other parts of the house should present themselves at the operation. I for one will have no objection to do so.

The fact of, perhaps, only fifty per cent. of the men who come forward being amenable to the Professor's influence strongly substantiates the existence of this undeveloped science, and no youth could call the part in the manner witnessed the other evening, when one of the subjects, after considerable difficulty, was induced gradually to recognize in an unknown European—dressed as an Englishman, and seated amid a large congregation of people—the face and form of a *Parsee uncle*, who evidently was an individual farthest from the boy's thoughts at the time the Professor introduced the idea. The boy went down to the pit as fully convinced that the European was a Parsee, and that Parsee his uncle, as he was convinced of his utter inability to rise from a chair when the Professor forbade him doing so. And there was as exquisite a touch of innocent naturalness in the boy's exclamation when he regained him senses, "Why, he's of a different caste," as ever fell from the lips of a human being. Of what great use this singular science may yet be applied to, remains to be discovered, and I heartily hope that its utility may be revealed to Professor Bushell after investigations and research ripen into further developments of the secret. I remember many years ago, whilst staying in Edinburgh, the case of a girl about twenty years of age who was brought to Professor (now Sir James Simpson) whose chin had reposed in a fixed state upon her breast for the whole period of her life. Every attempt that could be devised to raise the head to its proper position was resorted to, but without success. Professor Simpson placed the girl under the influence of ether (chloroform had not then been introduced) and after many operations succeeded in extending the sinews and recovering the head to the proper position in which, I believe, it remained without any deleterious effect to the patient, or disorganization of the neck. Since then the whole human race has been placed under a debt, unpayable, of gratitude to that great discovery which has achieved for its author a universal blessing from his fellows, and the thanks of the Royal heart itself.

It is very possible that in cases of hypochondria Professor Bushell's science may weild a prodigious influence, and that many a tedious work of the old gentleman who fancied himself a tea-pot, and continually insisted on being poured out. The Professor would twit him with, "You're common Sir, you're plated ware Sir, you're lid is cracked Sir," and finally succeed very effectually in removing from the old gentleman's headpiece any ridiculous notions of relationship to tea and coffee services. But cures of intenser importance than hypochondria may probably be effected by this science, now in its infancy, but which every one in Bombay ought to go to the theatre and see demonstrated, and by their encouragement incite the Professor to continued labour in this marvellous and mysterious agency. CEPHAS.

12th April.

THE LOSS OF THE "JEDDO."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent "W. S.," published in your columns of the 11th instant, not only for the interest it possesses for the navigator, but for the influence it may have with the Board of Trade, with whom it yet remains to undertake the verdict as to the loss of the *Jeddo*, is so important, that I am most anxious to make some remarks upon it in time for the outgoing mail. My time has been so closely occupied that I was unable to do so in your paper of yesterday. First, as to my competency to offer an opinion. I have not navigated the Malabar coast much with steam, but as an officer and master of sailing ships I navigated it for many years, and may say with some authority that to effect the passage up or down the Coast, the proper navigation approaches within four miles to three miles in many parts.

The shipmasters, once so well known as constituting the Bombay Country Service, ranked deservedly very high as seamen and navigators. Horsburgh himself was one of them, and had his training in this class. I was intimately associated with these gentlemen, who navigated the Malabar Coast with the knowledge and authority of pilot, and I can attribute no allusion to this great tidal-wave rushing round either Angria or Direction-banks. Of course, as your correspondent fairly acknowledges, it would require a concurrence of circumstances for the navigator to become aware of the phenomenon, and years might elapse before an individual was so favourably placed; but among a body of some twenty highly capable men, with Bombay as their leading port, the presumption is that such a marked feature in the navigation of the Malabar Coast must have been encountered by some of them, and of course registered as a beacon to guide its navigation. Further, the navigator finds no notice in Horsburgh of this "tidal-wave," although Horsburgh dogs notice the tides, currents, and freshets on the Coast. Now a marked characteristic of Horsburgh was, that currents interested him especially, and he gave considerable sections of his instructions for navigation to them.

The current caused by this "tidal-wave" was as evidently unknown to the Hydrographical Department of the Indian Navy, for there is a surveyor's note in the Chart attached to Angria Bank as a guide with reference to the current, viz., "There is a sensible tide on the bank at the springs; the flood to N. E., the ebb to S. W." This is the caution which the hydrographer thought sufficient to give: nor is the rise of tide remarkable, being only 9 feet. Again, in no work issued by the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty for the guidance of navigators have I seen any notice.

Respecting your correspondent's remarks, that an examination of the Coast-line, together with the adjacent banks, would suggest this very current, he must permit me to differ with him, for, assuming the existence of the great "tidal wave," hitherto unnoticed, I believe, by hydrographers, neither the banks nor the coast line would suggest this conclusion to me. A great current arrested by banks will doubtless rush through their channels at various angles, just as we find the wind rushing along streets and alleys, but Angria and Direction banks do not suggest this sort of impediment at all. Angria bank lies apart: it is of very limited extent compared with the open sea around and the length of coast. It is away southward and seaward of Choul harbour some 160 miles, and some 70 miles off the coast. The bank relatively is shoal, and would divide a current by the wall its sides presented, but only (after a few eddies) to become united again, pursuing its course. As for Direction bank, which of the two banks can only have any influence, it is no bank at all! The difference of the depths on it and of the water around is so trifling, and the edge of the bank is so easy, that it may with confidence be asserted there would not be even a swell as the tide passed over it: further (such as it is) it lies 35 miles off the coast and about the same distance from Choul Kadoo.

To note the difference of depth of water in this part as a bank has always appeared to me to be a mere refinement of hydrography.

As your correspondent observes, a careful study of the Coast to be navigated is the duty of the navigator. Now this examination suggests a different conclusion to that arrived at by "W. S." The opening to Choul harbour tends to N. N. W. The obstruction at its entrance (assisted by Choul-Kadoo rock itself) limits the tide to a mere thread of water. Again inside a little, the land takes such a sharp bold bend as to check the flow of the tide almost as directly as a breakwater. Examining the chart I should only expect, I said in my evidence, that a side current would flow off, not appreciable outside four miles seaward. The tide flows N. E. outside, but will run N. by W. along the shore, and will flow past both Choul harbour and Rajapur scarcely lessened in its volume or diverted in its course by Rajapur or Choul Harbour.

Adou Matte Atoll of the Maldives must be, I should think, more than 300 miles S. W. of Galle, far beyond the ken of the Bombay and China navigation, and the Gulf of Cambay is 120 miles north of Bombay. Your correspondent has certainly taken a wide scope for his theory. His suggestion, however, is interesting, and will I hope attract the attention of the Hydrographical Department of Bombay. This description of knowledge is interesting to the navigator, but I think it is asking too much of the shipmaster to trace effects to such distant causes.

I shall now offer a few remarks on the verdict pronounced against Captain Grainger. It is important to the community and to the Government that the feeling of shipmasters should be known respecting the consideration and justice meted to them in the performance of their very responsible duties.

Shipmasters could understand in this case if a verdict were pronounced against the Government of Bombay, its Hydrographical Department, and the Chamber of Commerce. Here, we have one of the greatest harbours of the world—ships arriving and sailing in groups constantly. A chief mail packet station for a quarter of a century, and the currents and tides immediately before its entrance have not been accurately determined. We have an entrance ten miles broad with great dangers at one extremity, the north, beaconed by one light so placed that it as often leads ships coming from the northward into grief as warns them from danger. If an unfavourable verdict is to be pronounced, let it be against the proper parties.

Captain Grainger is a mail-packet captain of 23 years' experience of this coast. Five hours before his ship struck it was daylight, and he was absolutely assured of his position. It was a clear night with the coast in view, and at eight o'clock, assisted by the estimation of his officers, he was justified in laying down his position as absolutely accurate; he was also justified in assuming that *he knew all the currents off the Harbour*. His course was the proper course to enable him to identify the land marks and not to pass outside the radius of the lights. He had passed the Whale Rock some twenty miles south of Choul Kadoo, and had his ship been touching this rock, the course he steered unaffected by current would have taken the ship more than a mile clear, which became a direct assurance of safety. Captain Grainger was as certain as if it was broad daylight that he was in the right track, and he was as much justified in steaming to make the light, only within three hours' distance, without heaving the lead, as the mail captain between Holyhead and Dublin or Calais packet and Dover are.

Shipmasters cannot but view the verdict given but as most cruel. The responsibilities of the shipmaster are of the heaviest order, and calls for the support of both the Government and the community, whereas, on the contrary, whenever an accident occurs, the feeling of Government and the community are dead against him.

The mustering and officering of our merchant ships are becoming serious questions, and the ragged school-boy is largely becoming the class which will officer and command our merchant ships and steamers. Such a verdict as the one pronounced against Captain Grainger only make the educated classes, who understand the whole question, use their influence to withdraw their friends from sea. Captain Grainger's certificate is withdrawn as if guilty of an offence instead of an error of judgment. A man recognised by his profession as a topman, of the most officer-like training, exact to a degree in the performance of the duties that gives security to passengers and property, is thrust, out of a profession which only a sailor's devotion would have induced him to follow for so long, and the question becomes not the taking away of his certificate, but, will he receive it again? Probably such a verdict as that given deprives the commercial shipping of an officer whose training was of great value to it.

One word more on the constitution of the Court of Enquiry. Without impugning in the remotest degree the judicial qualities of his Honor the Magistrate or the impartiality of the seamen who assisted His Worship as assessor we (shipmasters) cannot view a single assessor as sufficient for the case. I have made myself acquainted with the opinions of several, and feel warranted in stating so much.

Lastly, as to the lead. If dogmas are to be laid down for navigation, whether as to the lead or other details of the landing of a ship which are to supersede the necessities which the watchful carefulness of a seaman suggests to him as sufficient for his guidance, there may be fewer convictions before Courts of Enquiry yet less security at sea.—Yours &c. ROBERT METHVEN.

SIND.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP.—It is now stated in well informed circles that Mr. Robertson will act for Mr. Mansfield during the latter's absence in Europe on leave. Mr. Robertson is the third gentleman that has been put forward as being likely to act as Commissioner, Messrs. Bellasis and Shaw Stewart being the other two. Nothing however is known of the intentions of Government, who do not appear to have given the matter a thought as yet, although the time for Mr. Mansfield's departure is close at hand. —*Our Paper, April 10.*

BAWULPOOR.—Latest accounts from Bawulpoor are to the effect that the Nawab was poisoned by one of the inmates of the Zenana, a slave girl who, for some unexplained, seems to have murdered her master. She is said to have confessed her crime, and then to have destroyed herself. There is so much difficulty in arriving at the truth in such cases, that we hesitate to take for granted all that we hear in connection with the Nawab's death. The country is, however, in great confusion, the late prime minister, who was out in chase of the rebels when the Nawab died, having released Jafir Khan, a state prisoner, and proclaimed him ruler of the country. The adherents of the heir apparent, however, have acted most energetically; they started after Jafir Khan without delay and routed his followers, but as both the prime minister and he have escaped there is every likelihood of their causing much trouble. The inhabitants are in great consternation; trade is all but suspended, and everybody having valuable property is endeavouring to conceal it. Emissaries from the Prince's party have left Ahmedpoor for the Punjaub to obtain counsel and support from the Lieut. Governor, and we trust both will be accorded, for the sake of the hundreds of thousands of people comprising the population of the State, who are now enduring insufferable hardships from the cessation of law and order.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

A SOMEWHAT exaggerated impression appears to prevail as to the extent to which the opium crop in Behar has been injured by the late hail-storm. The storm affected only a limited area, and the out-turn of opium of the entire province is not, we believe, likely to be below the estimate. —*Englishman, April 7.*

THE Government of Bombay have strongly represented to that of India, the meritorious manner in which Colonel Pelly acted under the difficult and perilous circumstances connected with the murder of the Sultan of Muscat, by which he not only secured the full-est protection of British subjects, but saved the life of Syud Toorkee, the brother of the late Sultan. The complicity, if not the active participation, of Salem in the murder of his father, is beyond doubt, and the Government of Bombay justly deprecate his recognition by the British Government as a friendly sovereign, and consider with Colonel Pelly that we should withdraw from all connexion with the affairs of Muscat, beyond what is absolutely necessary for the protection of our own subjects for the time being, giving them notice that, for the future, if they choose to reside in Muscat territories, they must do so at their own risk. The Government are also ready to facilitate the removal of British subjects and their property, and to place a steam transport in the Persian Gulf for the purpose, if Colonel Pelly should think it necessary.—*Id.*

THE Governor General in Council has, we learn, lately had under his consideration the subject of roads through Rajpootana. There are four principal roads most urgently required, covering a length of 977 miles, a considerable portion of which lies in native territories. The Agent to the Governor General recommended the completion of these roads in four years, and the contribution of fifty per cent. as a loan to be repaid by the native states by instalments. The Governor General, however, thinks that the roads should be constructed gradually; that first, good lines should be opened out, and small bridges put in, and that subsequently the roads should be metalled, and the large bridges made. The Governor General estimates the cost at one million sterling, and is opposed to contributing on the whole, more than one-fifth, and also to the loan to the native states of 50 per cent. recommended by the Agent. The Governor General in Council also observes that, both on economical and political grounds, these roads cannot be constructed rapidly. Political officers must use their influence with native states to get the roads made as opportunities occur. Such parts of the roads, however, as lie in British territory, should be proceeded with at once for the sake of example, and the progress in them should be as rapid as possible with due regard to economy.—*Id.*

WE are informed that the Viceroy in Council has ordered the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal to charge one-fourth instead of one-eighth per cent. commission on the sale and purchase of Government Securities belonging to the Snitors' Fund, as recommended by the Comptroller General of Accounts.—*Indian Daily News, April 7.*

WE learn that during the minority of the infant Nawab of Bahawulpore a Council of Regency is to be appointed to conduct the administration of the Bahawulpore Territory.—*Hurkaru, April 7.*

WE have been given to understand that Mr. Thomas Jones, the present Registrar of the Bengal Secretariat, has, at length, had his long services recognized by the Local Government, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having raised that gentleman to the position of Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in which office he will perform duties similar to those performed by Mr. Thomas Peachey in the Financial Department, Mr. Talboys Wheler in the Foreign Department, and Mr. Sampson, of the Public Works Department. Mr. Jones' salary in his new appointment has been fixed at Rs. 12,000 per annum, and it is believed that the office of Registrar will be abolished.—*Id.*

THE return of the sons of His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal seems to have revived his own wish to visit England. His Highness has, we are told, submitted an application, requesting to be allowed to leave India for a period of three or four years. In all these cases it is the money part of the question where the greatest difficulty lies, and the Nawab, it is said, has asked for a grant of four lakhs of rupees in addition to his usual monthly stipend. The Government have repeatedly told the Nazim that it has no objection to his going, but that it could not make him a larger grant than Rs. 86,000, and this the Nawab thinks insufficient. The rumour is that the Government are not very anxious to see the Ngwab leave for England, and this is not to be wondered at, when its experience in the case of the Mysore princes is remembered.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IN a letter from Benares, of a later date than our correspondent's, we are informed that that station was visited by a violent storm on the afternoon of the 2nd instant accompanied by rain and hail. The cultivators have been large sufferers; the partly reaped wheat and barley has been carried away, and standing crops as well as fruit trees have been more or less injured, especially the mangoes. As usual prices of food have risen.—*Oudh Gazette, April 7.*

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